

The
**AMERICAN
RIFLEMAN**



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JULY, 1932

25 CENTS



Reading from left to right: Captain Smith, Sam Ernest, L. W. Merica, Guy Dowler, C. H. Cox, Glenn Hooven. Cox, in civies, was a member of the team.

Columbus Police win every match in N.R.A. Interstate Police Pistol League "A" ... using Peters .38 Special Mid Range Wad Cutters

The Columbus team won every match against the other teams in the league. Eight matches comprised the series—2 with each opponent. Conditions: 5-man teams, 20 shots per man, distance 50 feet.

Following are the scores:

Match No. 1	Columbus	945	Rocky River, O.	926
" " 2	"	956	Spokane, Wash.	916
" " 3	"	955	Muskegon, Mich.	950

Match No. 4	Columbus	955	Rocky River, O.	947
" " 5	"	964	Cleveland Heights	938
" " 6	"	957	Spokane	913
" " 7	"	972	Muskegon	942
" " 8	"	959	Cleveland Heights	883

Captain Hooven of the Columbus Team was high individual with scores of 194-194-195-197-197-197-194-199, an average of 195 $\frac{7}{8}$.

It is very interesting to note how the scores improved toward the end of the series. This was due not only to practice and the toughening experience of competitive work, but also to the *confidence* instilled by the use of superior ammunition.

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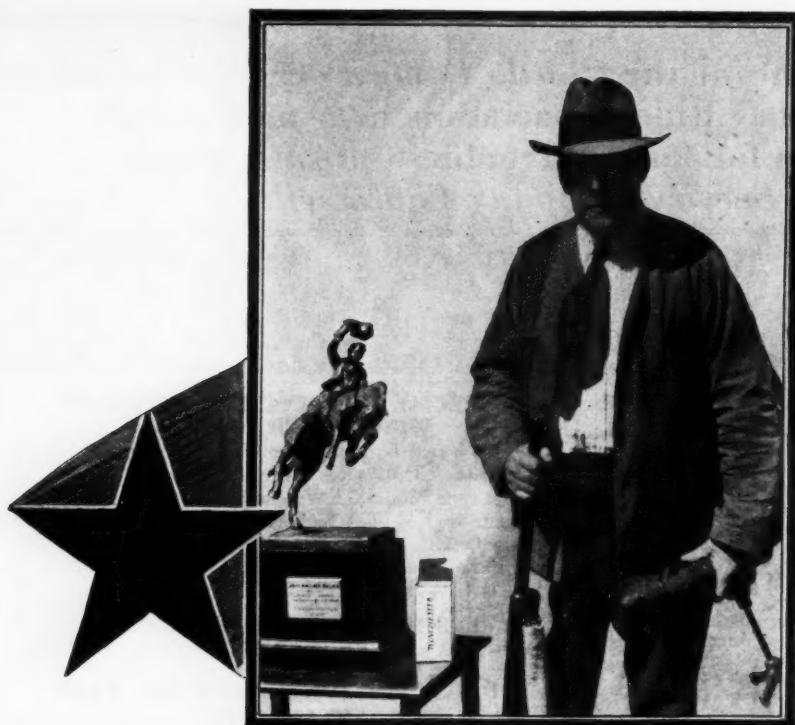
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Robert H. Nisbet of South Kent, Conn., 1932 winner of the John Wallace Gillies Memorial trophy with the score of 396 x 400. Mr. Nisbet is shown with the beautiful bronze trophy, awarded each year to the winner of this important small-bore tournament.

GILLIES TROPHY MATCHES *won with* **WINCHESTER** PRECISION

Scoring a brilliant 396 x 400 over the Dewar course Robert H. Nisbet of South Kent, Conn., won the 1932 John Wallace Gillies Memorial trophy match at Poughkeepsie by a margin of five points over his nearest competitor. Nisbet, whose small-bore shooting has stamped him as one of the leaders in this precision game, thus becomes the fifth holder of this justly famed trophy. His score was the second highest shot in the six years of competition for this event. Nisbet shot Winchester Five Star Precision cartridges in winning the match.

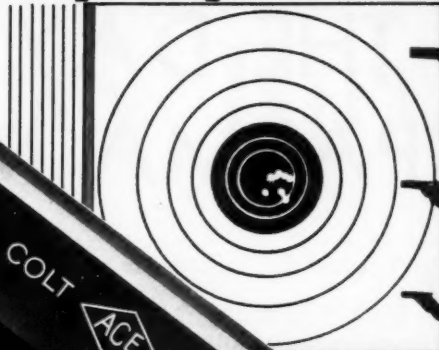
In Match B, shot over the same course, with any sights and using the standard N. R. A. Targets in place of the International Dewar, William P. Schweitzer carried off first honors with a splendid 397 x 400 to beat out T. Samsoe by a margin of a single point. Both shooters registered their fine scores with Winchester Precision also, thus making a sweep of the two matches in this first of the 1932 season's important small-bore tournaments for Winchester Precision.

Charles H. Johnson of Philadelphia, 1930 and 1931 winner of the Gillies trophy and the only two time victor since the matches were inaugurated, placed fourth in this year's Match A using Precision. Five of the first ten shooters in Match A and six of the first ten in Match B shot Winchester Precision. Here's an ammunition tip to the small-bore shooters of 1932.

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Actual Size



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The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

VOL. 30, No. 7

JULY, 1932

WHY?

The American Rifleman is the official organ of the National Rifle Association of America, created and maintained to accomplish the following objectives:

1. Assistance to legislators in drafting laws discouraging the use of firearms for criminal purposes.

2. Prevention of the passage of legislation unnecessarily restricting the use of firearms by honest citizens.

3. Teaching the safe handling of firearms to both adults and young men and women, and providing safe ranges, interesting competitions and attractive trophies, to reduce haphazard shooting.

4. Encouraging adequate police instruction with firearms and providing instruction courses and instructors.

5. Developing higher standards of marksmanship in the uniformed Services constituting our first and second lines of defense.

6. Assisting commercial and government arms and ammunition factories in the development of improved guns and ammunition.

7. Providing shooters in small communities with the same opportunity to obtain the latest and best in shooting equipment as is enjoyed by the residents of the largest cities.

8. Providing new shooters with unbiased information which will avoid their wasting money on equipment not suited to their needs or purse.

9. Standing firmly behind all proper efforts to maintain an adequate but non-militaristic national defense program for the United States.

10. Maintaining proper permanent records of achievement in rifle and pistol shooting similar to those maintained by the respective National organizations interested in other competitive sports.

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CONTENTS

Cover Photo

Shows Col. Townsend Whelen making a portage on his 1931 Ontario trip. (See his article in this issue.)

Editorial ----- 6

My 1931 Ontario Trip ----- 7

By TOWNSEND WHELEN

Regional Matches to Take the Place of National Matches ----- 14

By C. B. LISTER

Short Barrel Handguns ----- 16

By F. C. NESS

My Gun Bearer ----- 18

By MEAD B. RAPPELVE

Magnum Shotguns ----- 19

By CHARLES ASKINS

Hit—Or Miss? ----- 21

By WILLIAM J. MORDEN

Crossbows, and What They Will Do ----- 22

By PAUL B. JENKINS

N. R. A. News ----- 32

N. R. A. Junior News ----- 40

N. R. A. Police News ----- 44

Dope Bag ----- 48

Arms Chest ----- 56

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EDITORIAL

Make "The Spirit of '76" The Spirit of '32

THE signing of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, by the Colonial delegates assembled in Philadelphia ended a period of more than a year of uncertainty and of divided energies on the part of the American Colonists. While there had been open warfare with Great Britain actually under way since April 19th of the preceding year, there had been no unity of purpose as to the ultimate end to be achieved. Until the actual signing of the Declaration of Independence, many of the Colonists had hoped by armed resistance to convince the British authorities of the necessity of American representation in councils which promulgated tax raising and other laws affecting the welfare of the Colonies. They had not considered their fight as a "war for independence." Others of those active in the war had felt from the very start that a total disassociation from Great Britain and the establishment of a new nation under a new form of government was the ultimate outcome to be achieved. As a result of this confusion of purposes, appreciable progress in either direction was difficult of accomplishment. To the men who were bearing the brunt of the battle in 1776, the tremendous significance of the establishment of a new nation and a new ideal of government in this new, rugged, robust country was probably not so evident or so immediately important as the fact that the air had at last been cleared, uncertainties disposed of and a definite objective set; and that, win or lose, the Colonies were finally unified on a definite program with a single mission to accomplish.

There were desertions from the cause because a definite stand with such a tremendous objective had been taken. The faint-hearted left the Army, but stronger men—men who demanded a clear-cut issue before taking sides; men who carried

the long rifle of the western and southern frontiers—marched into the camps to take the places of those who had gone.

In a somewhat similar way the air has been cleared and the issue clearly drawn for the riflemen of today by the definite announcement of the elimination of the National Matches and the Bisley Team, in the program of this year's events. No such tremendous issues are involved as those which faced the riflemen of 1776, but the same need for strong men, aggressive men, to carry on a fight for something worth-while, now exists. Uncertainties as to what may be hoped for have been cleared away. A definite program has been set up. Any who are not true sportsmen will no doubt leave the forces of our riflemen as they left in those first days of the Republic, but the strong men will glory in the opportunity to accomplish results in the face of obstacles.

There are substantial grounds for the belief that the final outcome will be beneficial to the rifle-shooting game in America. With Corps Area Matches in all parts of the country, men can be reached, the interest of newspapers can be developed, and good-will can be created among substantial citizens who always considered Camp Perry as too far away to be of great moment to them and who always felt that civilian rifle clubs aided by the Government did not need very much local support.

The spirit of 1776 was, "make America a nation." The spirit of 1932 can well be, "make America, once again, a nation of riflemen." Fall in behind the Colors on the Fourth of July. Stay in behind them throughout the year. Support your Corps Area Matches; push your local rifle club; if you have none, organize one. Put rifle shooting over the top this year!

The **AMERICAN RIFLEMAN**

JULY, 1932

My 1931 Ontario Trip

By TOWNSEND WHELEN

ON SEPTEMBER 17, 1931, Col. Robert H. Lewis, of the General Staff of the Army, and I landed at Sioux Lookout, a small town and Hudson's Bay Post on the main line of the Canadian National Railway in northwestern Ontario. We had planned a six weeks' moose-hunting, canoeing, and fishing trip in the wilderness around the sources of the English and Albany Rivers, between Lac Seul and Lake St. Joseph, the two largest lakes in northwestern Ontario. In addition, I had set myself the task of obtaining the latest and best information on hunting in Canada for the benefit of members of The National Rifle Association and others who may be interested. I am going to tell the story of the trip, and include also quite a full description of how we set about planning and outfitting, and how we conducted our little expedition, for the benefit of our many readers who have always wanted to hunt in Canada, but have not known just how to go about it or have felt that they could not afford the expense of such a trip.

Colonel Lewis and I are not blessed with any great surplus of this world's goods, and like a great many of our members, had to count every penny. We decided to make the trip without a guide, both to cut down on expense and because it seemed much more sportsmanlike to do the thing relying entirely upon ourselves. Being old woodsmen with considerable experience, we considered ourselves competent to find our way and take care of ourselves under all circumstances. Also, we thought such a trip would serve as an example and illustration to many of our members who are also good woodsmen, but who have hesitated to make such a trip alone.

Northwestern Ontario is a particularly favorable country in which to take a trip of this kind, because about five years ago the Canadian government began the project of making air maps of the country, and much of the finest hunting territory has now been mapped with splendid and absolutely accurate air maps. We planned our trip on the Sioux Lookout, Ontario,



A STRETCH OF THE VERMILLION RIVER

sheet of the Topographical Survey of Canada, which can be obtained from The Director, Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada, for 25 cents. We obtained our nonresident hunting licenses, costing \$41 each, from the Department of Game and Fisheries, Toronto, Ontario, in advance by mail, and obtained our railroad tickets and Pullman reservation by correspondence with the Tourist and Convention Bureau, Canadian National Railway, Montreal, Quebec. That bureau also publishes a fine booklet entitled "Hunting in Canada," which will be very useful to any visiting sportsman. We also corresponded in advance with W. R. Cargill, the officer in charge of the Hudson's Bay Post at Sioux Lookout, ascertaining that we could rent a good 16-foot canvas canoe from him. We sent him a grub list and found that he could easily supply everything on it.

Our readers will, I am sure, be interested in the outfit which we took with us. Colonel Lewis had his .30-06 Sporting Springfield rifle, remodeled for him by a gunsmith in Paris. It had a gold bead front sight and Lyman No. 48 rear sight. He had loaded his own ammunition, using the 220-grain Winchester soft-point bullet



ON HIGHSTONE LAKES

and 44 grains of du Pont No. 17½ powder. I used my old .30-06 Springfield rifle, restocked by Griffin & Howe with Lyman sights, and also the Hensoldt Zielfeld 2¾-power telescope sight with Griffin & Howe double lever mount. My ammunition was also hand-loaded with 180-grain Winchester expanding point bullet and 53 grains du Pont No. 1147 powder. Both of us also had a reduced load for small game, consisting of the

150-grain jacketed bullet and 18 grains of du Pont No. 80 powder. In addition, we had a little 20-gauge single-barrel Stevens No. 107 shotgun, with Remington Kleanbore shells loaded with No. 6 shot, for grouse and ducks. A jointed steel fishing rod and reel with hooks and spoons for trolling, and light steel wire leaders, completed our sporting equipment.

Being old and fussy about our camp arrangements, each of us had his own tent. Colonel Lewis' was a Forester tent, and mine was the little Hunter's Leanto tent which I designed some years ago, and which is fully described in my book on "Wilderness Hunting."

Colonel Lewis' bedding was a D. T. Abercrombie sleeping bag, and mine was a Wood's Arctic Eiderdown Robe, 90 inches square. Both of us had air-rubber mattresses, 48 inches long by 32 inches wide, made by the New York Rubber Corporation. Our clothing consisted of olive drab army breeches and shirt, mackinaw stag shirt, felt hat, light wool underwear, and rubber-soled oiled leather moccasins.

We had an aluminum cooking kit of three kettles to nest, two frying pans, one aluminum reflector baker, aluminum plates and bowls, enamel cups, knives, forks, and spoons, and a basin for mixing flour.



OUR COMPLETE OUTFIT. TAKING THIS PHOTOGRAPH PROBABLY LOST US A BULL MOOSE, AS WHEN WE ROUNDED THE POINT IN THE BACKGROUND WE HAD A GLIMPSE OF A BULL DISAPPEARING IN THE BRUSH



These utensils, and our toilet, gun cleaning and repair kits and other kitchen and camp odds and ends, were packed in a pack basket that we took as hand baggage on the train. Our bedding rolls, which we checked to Sioux Lookout, also contained three Wood's No. 1 Special pack sacks, a tump line, a couple of light waterproof tarps, raincoats and two good axes.

On arrival at Sioux Lookout we rented, at 50 cents a day, a 16-foot Peterborough canvas canoe, 32 inches wide and 13 inches deep. The loading of such a canoe so that there will be enough freeboard for safety in ordinary, but not rough water, is 800 pounds. That was the limit, including our own weight, that we could take with us. Even so, we would have to lay up on rough lakes and wait for the wind to go down. To my mind the only

CAMP ON HIGHSTONE LAKES. AN ARRANGEMENT OF THE TENTS THAT PROVED IDEAL FOR COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE

danger in this country comes from trying to navigate a rough lake in an overloaded canoe. The weight of the canoe was ninety pounds, which is about as much as a man not thoroughly used to northern travel wants to take over a long portage.

We had a lot of little paraffin cotton sacks for provisions, and we took these and our pack sacks down to the Hudson's Bay Post and got our grub. I am giving our complete grub list for two men for six weeks, thinking that some of our readers may be interested in it. I also give the price paid for such article, and in parentheses give the amount that was left over after our return.

48 lbs. Flour (2 sacks)	
(15)	\$1.60
2 tins Baking Powder	.70
12 lbs. Rolled Oats	.70
5 lbs. Corn Meal	.25
3 lbs. Rice	.25
18 lbs. Sugar	1.20
6 lbs. Salt	.20
4 tins Powdered Milk	2.60
15 lbs. Beans (4)	.90
3 pkgs. Macaroni	.65
14 lbs. Bacon	4.90
1½ lbs. Tea	1.05
4 tins Coffee	2.60
1 tin Pepper	.10
1 tin Curry Powder	.30
2 lbs. Cheese	.80
8 lbs. Prunes (3)	1.00



THE MUSKRAT HOUSE THAT THE AUTHOR USED FOR A FIRING POINT, SHOWING COLONEL LEWIS. THE MOOSE WERE IN THE SWAMP ALMOST AGAINST THE TREES



THE INDIAN TRAPPER AND HIS FAMILY WITH WHOM WE TRAVELED FOR A FEW DAYS. NOTICE THE ABSOLUTE ABSENCE OF ANY BREEZE. YOU CAN ALMOST FEEL THE SILENCE

2 lbs. Apricots (1)	.60
2 tins Marmalade, 2 lbs. each	1.80
1 tin Raspberry Jam, 2 lbs.	.80
5 lbs. Lard	.85
6 lbs. Butter in Tins (1)	2.70
3 lbs. Sweet Chocolate	1.50
2 tins Maple Syrup	1.60
25 lbs. Potatoes (10)	.50
10 lbs. Onions (4)	.50
2 pkgs. Matches	.70
5 cakes Kitchen Soap	.40
3 lbs. Candles (1)	.75
2 pkgs. Toilet Paper	.10
6 Oranges, 6 Lemons	.40
3 lbs. Apples	.30
4 rolls Soup (not enough)	.60
2 tins Oxo Beef Tablets (not enough)	.70
2 tins Tomato Paste	.50
1 bottle Cheese	.65
2 lbs. Wild Rice	.40
4 lbs. Steak	1.40
1 basket Fruit	.60
2 doz. Eggs	.75
2 loaves Bread	.20

Total Cost\$39.10

We stayed at Sioux Lookout one day, going in and coming out, and our board and food cost us about \$4 a day. From the above, and by adding the price of the railroad fare, anyone can figure up what such a trip will cost. I should explain that there are ordinarily no customs duties on entering Canada. You declare everything on going in, are given a copy of the declaration, and you pres-

ent that declaration to the customs officer on going out, and if you bring your entire outfit out again you get a clean bill of health, with no charge. Actually, my entire trip, with railroad fare, cost me \$191, which is a pretty cheap vacation for six weeks. In eastern Canada, if you take a guide, and the guide supplies the

canoe, tent, cooking utensils and grub, he will charge you about \$12 a day. If you provide your own canoe, tent, outfit and grub, the guide's pay will be about \$5 a day.

We left Sioux Lookout the day after we arrived there, September 18. Mr. Cargill, the officer in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company, had been most kind and accommodating in every way, and he offered us his motor boat to tow us eight miles across Pelican Lake to Pelican portage, thus saving us about half a day. On arriving at Pelican portage, a quarter of a mile around a rapid in English River, we jumped right off into the wilderness, and, until we returned six weeks later, we saw no one save two Indian trappers and one white trapper. This is a trapping country, a country of thousands of lakes and small rivers, and low hills covered with jack pines, balsam, spruce and poplar. It is a country of many moose, a few black bear, and a few deer; of wolves, all kinds of fur-bearing animals, ducks, grouse (protected), pike and pickerel. There are no trout in these waters.

The first day we made about 18 miles by paddle down English River and northeast through the arms of Lac Seul. The third day, after a hard mile portage which took us six trips back and forth to get over, we camped on a large



THE ROOFLESS TRAPPER CABIN, BUILT TEEPEE FASHION

lake on Vermillion River, shot a duck and caught a couple of big pike. That night we were treated to a most wonderful wolf chorus, and we knew we were indeed in the wilderness. They were howling at the moon, on a point about a mile away across the lake, and they kept up their howling for about two hours. It was very wonderful and thrilling to listen to it. The next day we started up Vermillion River, and before we had paddled two miles we met a cow moose crossing the river. The weather was ideal and everything seemed to augur well for a fine trip. We drank our fill of the beauty and quiet of the wilderness.

Three days of steady paddling up the Vermillion, with three short portages,

grove of spruce and pine back of it, and here we made a semipermanent camp. We pitched our two tents facing each other, about 12 feet apart, and built the fire in between. We found that by building a windbreak on the lake side of this enclosure, the smoke would go straight up; and on frosty mornings or cool evenings, the heat reflected nicely into both our tents. Moreover, on rainy days the rain seemed to be dissipated by the fire, and it was always dry within the enclosure. Plenty of good, dry spruce was at hand, and the beach was an easy place to land the canoe. I have seldom been in a more pleasant camp, or one in which all camp work was so easy.

In this country the woods are too thick,

wards one of the marshes at which moose are known to be feeding. One must approach these places upwind, without the sun at one's back, and must paddle noiselessly, coming up if possible through the tall grass along marshes, or in the shadow of the shore. Sometimes a lake will have five or six marshy places likely for moose, and good binoculars are a great help in looking these spots over from a distance.

We spent a week not only hunting but looking over the country. When we found a marsh that looked likely, we landed and searched for fresh moose tracks, wading in the water so as not to leave our scent. We made note of all good moose feeding grounds, and knew in just what direction the wind and sun



THE AUTHOR CONTEMPLATING THE SILENT PLACES

brought us to the Highstone Lakes. There are five of these lakes, most of them large ones, with only one short lift around a rapid between them; and there are many other lakes nearby that can be easily reached with only short portages or a little pulling up river.

As game signs were plentiful around Highstone Lakes, with every marsh trodden up by moose and every beach tracked by deer, we decided to stay here quite a while. We found a nice sandy beach, sheltered from the north wind by an open

with too much down timber, to hunt ashore, so all hunting is done in the canoe. Until the freeze-up comes moose feed at night, early in the morning, and late in the afternoon, on the pond lilies and water grasses that grow from one to five feet deep on the lake bottom, off green marshy shores, at the heads of bays, and at the mouths of small streams. Hunting consists of rising long before dawn and so timing one's hunt that as soon as it is light enough to see the rifle sights, one is paddling slowly and quietly upwind to-

had to be to allow us to approach successfully; and we visited these places only at such times, giving them wide berth at all other times. We saw many cow moose, but no bulls. It was the rutting season, and whenever a cow was seen there was a good chance for a bull to put in an appearance. So when we sighted a cow we stayed around, well hidden and quiet, used our binoculars, and prayed that a bull would come out of the forest-clad hills behind the marshes. Between these hunts we fished and shot

a few ducks. The fishing was too good. We never trolled for more than five minutes without catching a pike at least two feet long, or a pickerel at least 15 inches long. As that was all we could possibly eat at a meal, we had to stop right there. We caught a fish each day, about noon, landed and cooked it for lunch, with tea and biscuit. Another fish was caught in the evening for next morning's breakfast. We tried to get ducks for supper. Sometimes we were successful, sometimes not. Almost every lake had one or more flocks of ducks, but they were hard to approach. We had to find them in a marsh, with our binoculars, and then carefully sneak up on them. Often we saw ducks that we could have gotten, but we dared not shoot for fear of scaring a moose.

My companion had not previously shot a moose, and the first good bull was to be his. He therefore paddled bow, and I took the stern of the canoe. The westernmost of the Highstone Lakes is narrow and about 12 miles long. One morning we started early, intending to investigate and hunt it to its extreme end. One thing after another delayed us, so that it was 2 o'clock in the afternoon before we reached the far end. Here, on the northeast side of the lake, is a small, narrow bay with a little island in its mouth, concealing it. The passage between the island and the main shore is very narrow, so that the head of the bay is like a little hidden pond. The wind was right, blowing quite hard in our faces, in fact, and very quietly I forced the canoe through the narrow passage and nosed it up where we could see the head of the bay. On the right side of the bay was a nice green grass swamp, and in the water just off the swamp we saw two large black animals moving around. The binoculars showed them to be a cow and a bull with a very good head. The hunt was on. Slowly and quietly I forced the canoe into the shadow of the shore and the grass and reeds of the marsh, while Colonel Lewis crouched in the bow, rifle ready. Once in the reeds, we were hidden, and as these were just high enough to cover the canoe and our bodies, if we kept our heads down, and the wind was just right, I was able to bring the canoe up to within 75 yards of the unsuspecting moose. And there we sat and watched them for perhaps twenty minutes. They were having a love feast. The old cow was feeding and the bull was waltzing around her and grunting. Every minute or so the cow would whine back. Both moose were up to their shoulders in five feet of water, and they looked for all the world like fat old ladies disporting themselves in the ocean in old-fashioned black bathing suits. Colonel Lewis could have shot the bull at any time, but it would have been a ter-

rific job to get him out of the water there. He weighed probably 1,300 pounds. So we waited and bided our time. Finally the bull got tired of bathing and waded ashore on the rocky beach just beyond the marsh, probably a hundred yards from us. The time had come, and the Colonel let him have it. The bull's hide was, of course, soaking wet, and I could clearly see the big 220-grain Winchester soft-point bullet splash against his side, right back of the shoulder. The bull sprang up into the bushes along the shore, and as he did so the Colonel shot again. The bull then lurched around in the bushes and at once came out on the open beach again, facing us. I saw the bullet splash right into his chest. He then sprang into the water, turned around, and started to come out again on the beach, when Colonel Lewis fired again, and for the fourth time I saw the big bullet splash into his chest. Then the bull subsided on the beach, his hindquarters in the water.

From first to last shot probably seven to ten seconds elapsed—very fast and very excellent shooting, showing what a trained rifleman can do. I believe I got more of a thrill out of it than Colonel Lewis himself, because I could see every movement of both rifleman and moose, and in addition could see each bullet strike exactly right. Undoubtedly the first shot would have killed this moose; but, reader, if you want to be sure of your moose, keep putting it to him as long as he stands on his feet. We found that every bullet had struck into the chest cavity, and two of them had passed completely through the bull, a case that hardly ever occurs.

We landed on the rocky beach and examined the prize—a fine bull with a very fair head and lots of good meat. We were hungry for good red meat by this time. While we stood looking at the bull we happened to glance up, and there was the cow dancing around in the water, wondering what her lover was up to. Finally she got tired of her investigation, swam across the bay, and climbed the hill on the opposite side.

It took an hour to skin out the head and butcher the bull, and then with the canoe well loaded we started on our long paddle back to camp. When the sun began to set we landed on a beach and cooked our meager supper of a pickerel, biscuits, bacon, and tea. After supper, as we paddled along in the dark, the weather changed, black clouds gathered in the west, and lightning began to flash in the distance. The storm came nearer and the vivid flashes of lightning illuminated the lake, the shore, the hills, and the clouds in a most beautiful display. Before the storm broke we found a little rocky beach, and with the aid of the lightning flashes

went ashore, pulled the canoe up and turned it over, and getting under it ourselves weathered the hour of the storm there. Then we continued on, arriving back at camp just at midnight. Reader, have you ever tried to paddle through a maze of narrow, twisting channels, bays and small rivers that wind in every direction through a route that you have traversed only once before, and on a night so black that nothing could be seen except the outline of the hilltops against a sky dark with heavy clouds? If so, and if you successfully reached camp again, it was because, in starting out during daylight, you memorized every twist and turn of the route, every bay and point, and the outline of every hill.

For my companion the trip was a complete success. He had a fine trophy. The moose head, well cleaned of meat, was in a tree beside our camp, where the whiskey jacks were industriously pecking at it. The scalp, well fleshed, was stretched out and hung in the sun, drying. The meat was hung up, well protected from flies. Our bellies were full. Our camp was a real hunter's camp. Now it was my turn for the next shot at a bull.

I had, of course, previously shot a great many moose, and had decided I would not shoot another unless it had a head that appeared to have a spread of over 60 inches. Again we resumed our morning and evening hunting. Often I went alone and Colonel Lewis took over all the camp work. I haunted the likely moose spots at sunrise and sunset. The country seemed to be productive of nothing but cows and calves. One day, when the Colonel and I were out together, our binoculars revealed a couple of moose feeding off a marsh a mile away. On the edge of the marsh was the most enormous muskrat house I have ever seen—five feet high and 12 feet in diameter. We were able to keep this house between ourselves and the moose, and paddle right up to the house. I crawled out and mounted to the top of this house and tried to get a view of the moose through the tall water grass. The grass was so high that I could get only a glimpse now and then of a black spot moving through the reeds. There I lay on the top of that house, gunslung on my arm, binoculars glued to my eyes, watching for an hour, until finally the moose fed to a shallower place towards the shore, which brought their heads and shoulders up where we could get a good view of them. To our disappointment they proved to be a cow and calf. We stayed and watched them for an hour more, until they finished feeding and disappeared in the forest, hoping all the time that a bull would appear.

Since the thunderstorm on the night Colonel Lewis had shot his bull, we had

been treated to the most wonderful Indian summer I have ever experienced. Day and night there was not a breath of wind. Our campfire smoke went up in a straight line until, like a thin thread, it disappeared in the zenith. The lakes were like pools of molten lead, most perfect mirrors. We could hear ducks and muskrats splashing in marshes, two and three miles across the lakes. We could actually feel the stillness, broken by nothing but the hoot of an owl, the bark of a fox, or the occasional long-drawn and distant howl of a wolf. At night it was so still that, lying in bed, I could actually hear my heart beat. Well has this region been called "The Silent Places."

One day we had visitors. An Indian and his family called at our camp, bound for their trapping grounds 50 miles to the north. The party consisted of the Indian, Henry Brisket, his squaw, his nephew, a boy about 21, the nephew's wife, their little girl about five, and a papoose. They had two canoes, one a big freight canoe with outboard motor and all their supplies for the winter's trapping. Henry spoke good English. They told us much about the country. They were agreeable, and their ways of traveling and camping interested us. We decided to pull out and accompany them a little way into the north.

This family's outfit interested us. They were going in to spend the whole winter trapping, 200 miles from the nearest source of supply. They had two cheap cotton wall tents, a big bundle of comforters and rabbit-fur blankets, about half a dozen gigantic enamel kettles with capacity of five gallons each, about 400 pounds of flour, and close to 100 pounds of other grub. They would subsist for the winter on bannock, tea, moose meat, and rabbits. They had one old .303 Savage rifle, and an old single-barreled 12-gauge shotgun.

As we proceeded for three days through lakes, up rivers, and across portages, our respect for those Indians grew. I have never seen easier, more nonchalant handling of canoes. They pulled or hauled those canoes up through rapids that we always had to portage. On portages they took enormous loads over at a little dog trot, with the greatest ease, using the tump line, of course. Their big canoe must have weighed 300 pounds, but the two men, one under the stern and the other with the bow deck on one shoulder, seemed to have no trouble at all, portaging it always at their little dog trot. We came to a long series of shallow rapids. The old Indian and his squaw went ahead in the small canoe and pointed out the channel to the young couple in the big freighter. With two poles they forced that big boat up the swift current with the

greatest ease, and kept it right in the channel. The little girl was hanging on to the side of the canoe literally by her toenails. Every instant I expected her to go headfirst into the rapid, and I prepared to pick her up. When we got up to a fall in the river and had to portage we filled her full of sweet chocolate, much to her delight. Henry informed us that in two weeks this rapid would be literally alive with whitefish, spawning.

Winter was coming. Frost was in the air. The poplars, which for the past two weeks had been a glorious gold, were beginning to shed their leaves. Ice was forming in our kettles at night. It was time to turn back towards civilization and home. On the way south we met a Finn trapper, eccentric from living much alone. He had a little canoe which he rowed with two oars instead of using a paddle. No rapid seemed to stop him. He just bumped his way through, and why he did not come to brief was a wonder to us. In fact, the way we happened to come across him was by hearing his canoe come thumping through a rapid that no one, with any sense, would ever have thought of running. On one lake he had a little trapping cabin, about seven feet square at the base, the logs growing shorter and shorter until they came together with about a 2-foot opening at the top where the smoke came out, teepee fashion. He said he built it this way because it was too much trouble to build a roof. We left him in the doorway of his cabin, soaking a piece of bread in a mug of tea, the only thing he had to eat. He had the worst looking 6.5-mm Mannlicher military carbine I have ever seen. I doubt if he could hit anything with it. A couple of thin blankets, two old kettles, and some steel wire snares for wolves completed his outfit. He was so tough he could use his beard for a file to sharpen his axe.

Speaking of getting tough, we were hardening up in fine shape ourselves. Portages that were difficult propositions to us on the way north, were child's play when we turned south again. We were taking twice as heavy loads over on each trip as we had dared to tackle at the start, and the way we pushed that little canoe through lakes and rivers was a caution. I was glad to find that a 55-year-old man, soft from three years of hard office work, could come back into fine physical trim. I lost four inches around the waist, but not a pound in weight. The hard exercise and abundance of well-cooked food were beginning to tell. But another very important factor that helped to put us in such fine physical shape was the excellent sleep we were getting at night. It was my first experience with the Wood's eiderdown robe, which, with the air mattress, proved such a comfortable

bed that I slept every night straight through like a young baby.

When we got down to the big arms of Lac Seul we ran into trouble. A strong northwest wind had sprung up and the waves were running high. We worked down a few miles in lee of the shore and an island, but then we were forced to go ashore and wait for the wind to go down. This delay was exasperating because we had just barely time to reach home before our leave expired. We waited all morning and most of the afternoon. By that time the wind seemed to have let up a little and we decided to risk it. We had a straight run of five miles to make, with the wind at our stern, before we could hope for any shelter. I would not care to repeat that passage across Lac Seul. It was decidedly nerve-racking, particularly when the stern of the canoe would rise up five feet higher than the bow, and the canoe seemed to be headed for the bottom; or when a large wave would curl and hiss along the gunwale and threaten to come aboard and swamp us. It is in just such situations that the greatest danger lies in northern canoe travel. However, we got through all right and only shipped a little water.

This hard blow was followed by two days of stormy, rainy weather, with the wind right in our teeth. It was the only bad weather we had on the whole trip, but it was unfortunate that we had to buck it all the way back to Sioux Lookout, and could not afford to lay up in a good, comfortable camp with our two little tents facing each other, as we loved to pitch them, a good cheery fire going in between, and the smell of bacon, moose meat, and coffee mingled with the delicious odors of balsam and falling poplar leaves.

I should not wish to recommend to others the particular region in which we hunted. The Vermillion River, which we ascended to the northeast, has virgin green timber along it, but five miles on either side of the river there is a vast tract of burnt country. The moose and deer are confined to the strip of green timber. In 1927 the Sioux Lookout sheet of the new air map was issued, and from it hunters and trappers learned how to get into this country. Particularly, there has been a great influx of trappers in the past four years, and they have lived on the moose and pretty well cleaned them out in this little stretch of green timber. Moose were not nearly so plentiful as they were when I was through this country four years ago. We saw on this six weeks trip, twelve cows, two calves, and two bull moose, and also three deer. This particular region does, however, make a most delightful and easy canoe trip.

(Continued on page 30)

Regional Matches to Take Place of National Matches

"Little Camp Perrys" Will Provide Nation-wide Competition for Famous Trophies

WITH the National Matches definitely out of the picture for 1932, immediate steps are being taken by the National Rifle Association to enlist the cooperation of the Regular Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps, the National Guard and the civilian state rifle associations in the staging of regional competitions to provide rifle and pistol shooters in all parts of the country with the best possible substitute for the annual Camp Perry meeting.

Where the Matches Will Be Held:

At the time of going to press, definite information in regard to the extent of the cooperation to be secured from the various interested organizations is not available, except that the Marine Corps, rising as usual to an emergency, has indicated its willingness to cooperate with the N. R. A. in putting on a series of matches at Quantico, Va., which will furnish competition for the shooters in the Third Corps Area and perhaps a portion of the Fourth Corps Area. The United Services of New England have also indicated a desire to include some of the National Rifle Association events in their annual program this year at Wakefield. A similar indication has been received from Seagirt in connection with the Annual Fall Tournament. Plans are rapidly maturing for an excellent program at Fort Bliss, Texas, and it appears very likely that another program will be staged at Fort Sheridan, Ill. With the cooperation of General Henderson of Ohio and the Ohio State Rifle Association, it is hoped to conduct events on the familiar Camp Perry range to service the shooters of the Fifth

Corps Area. Several possible sites are under consideration for the holding of southeastern matches in the Fourth Corps Area and for events in the Seventh and Ninth Corps Areas. Because of the extensive territory covered by the Ninth Corps Area it is probable that two sets of matches will be held, one in the northwest and one in California.

Just as rapidly as plans are formulated all rifle club secretaries will be notified by mail and the information will be given to local newspapers throughout the country.

Dates and Program:

The effort will be made to hold all regional shoots during the month of

August, in order that competitors may attend during their regular vacation periods. It is expected that this arrangement will also permit many students and teachers to participate in the competitions who in the past have not been able to shoot at Camp Perry because of the opening of the school year late in August or early in September.

The duration of the various shoots will depend to a considerable extent on the number of matches which are regularly shot in the corps area concerned. In the case of events which are programmed to consist merely of National Rifle Association competitions, a well-rounded and interesting program can probably be conducted over a three-day period. In the case of such established shoots as Wakefield, the competitions will probably extend from five days to a full week.

All of the regular N. R. A. match courses of fire, such as the Navy, Wimbledon, etc., with the accompanying National Match medals, will be available for assignment to all of the Corps Area Shoots. These medals will be appropriately marked to show the corps area in which they are won. The actual trophy will, however, be awarded to the winner of the particular corps area match to which the trophy has been assigned. This plan, it is felt, will allow the maximum number of com-

Budget Balancing Prevents National Matches

WITH the passage of the War Department Appropriation Bill by the Senate, the last step in our fight for National Matches for 1932 was lost.

In fairness to all concerned, permit me to say that never in the history of our country has Congress been faced with the serious financial problems which have been presented this year. Not the least of these problems was the one of balancing the Budget. Governmental expenses have risen to more than four billion dollars annually and this year Congress found itself with a materially reduced income, a direct result of the economic condition.

While we were able to secure the approval of the War Department and the Budget Bureau for the National Rifle Matches and aid to civilian rifle clubs; in view of the financial problem facing Congress, we were unable to secure their approval for the National Matches this year. Strenuous efforts were made on our part to save the National Matches as a part of the War Department training plan, but Congress was faced with the definite problem of reducing Federal expenditures. Something had to be eliminated in order to assist in balancing the Budget and the National Matches fell because of this fact.

No taxpayer will have any difficulty in understanding the serious problem with which Congress was confronted. We will be compelled to pay more than one billion dollars in taxes in excess of what was paid last year, and had certain cuts not been made by Congress, this additional tax would have been much heavier.

While it is our opinion other activities could have been eliminated with no effect upon our National Defense, Congress in its wisdom decided to eliminate the National Matches. We have made an earnest, dignified presentation of the subject and we regret to announce that we have lost. The financial situation was the determining factor. We believe the loss of the National Matches is but temporary and we urge the shooters to accept the decision in a sportsmanlike manner as our contribution toward the adjustment of the present very unsatisfactory economic condition in our country.

Already we have given thought to a program of shooting to compensate in some measure for the loss of the National Matches. An outline of that program is given upon this page. We ask the cooperation of every shooter in our effort to bridge the gap made by the loss of the National Matches and in keeping alive interest in rifle shooting. With your help we will reach a greater number of shooters in 1932 than ever before.



Executive Vice-President,
National Rifle Association.

petitors an opportunity to win one of the distinctive national trophy medals, while at the same time keeping competition for the trophy itself on a strictly shoulder-to-shoulder basis.

There are just enough National Rifle Association national trophies for individual competition with the .30-caliber rifle, to enable us to assign one to each of the proposed regional shoots. Failure of certain corps areas to hold matches will, of course, result in the assignment of additional trophies to those areas where matches are being held.

The well-known team matches, such as the Herrick, Enlisted Men's Team Championship, Regimental Team and A. E. F. Roumanian, will also be assigned to the regional shoots. In assigning trophies the effort will be made to place them where there is the most likelihood of their receiving a maximum amount of support. The various Camp Perry Small-Bore trophies will be assigned in a similar manner.

In addition to the matches for the N. R. A. national trophies, each regional shoot will, of course, include in its program the important matches which have been shot in the various corps areas during past years.

The usual Souvenir Medal (skidoo) events will be held at all the regional events.

Definite announcement as to the programs at each of the regional shoots and the names of the national trophies assigned to each shoot will be published in the August issue of *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN*.

Dewar at Camp Perry:

If plans now under consideration mature it is expected that the Dewar Team match, International Railwaymen's match and Fidac International match will be fired at Camp Perry.

Police:

Special police events will be programmed at all points where police interest in marksmanship warrants the holding of matches of this kind.

Expense:

Competitors in the corps area matches will, of course, be required to supply their own rifles and transportation. Whether or not ammunition will be available for issue is not determined at this time. A nominal charge will also be made for meals, but it is probable that at most of the regional shoots quarters can be furnished competitors without cost.

Administration:

All competitors in the matches for which the National Rifle Association pro-

vides prizes will be required to be individual members of the Association and present their membership cards at the time of making entry. All entries will be made at the range, and the entire administration of each shoot will be handled by local officers.

The matches will be conducted under the standard rules and regulations of the National Rifle Association, and a representative of the Association will be present at each shoot to act in an advisory capacity to the executive officer in deciding questions pertaining to these regulations.

Competitors will have the privilege, as they have at the National Matches at Camp Perry, of protesting the decision of the local representative of the N. R. A. to the Executive Committee of the Association, if the situation, in their judgment warrants such action.

United Cooperation Necessary:

The Association realizes that regardless of how sincere an effort is made to assign its national trophies fairly to these various shoots, there will be some disappointment and perhaps some criticism from shooters who had hoped to have an opportunity to fire for some particular trophy and then discover that this trophy has been assigned to some other corps area. Lacking the National Matches, however, this plan of corps area events is admittedly superior to having no matches at all or to having a larger number of events on a smaller number of ranges. Indeed, by distributing the matches to ten different ranges it is conceivable that men may be reached this year who have heretofore not been able to take the time to go to Camp Perry. In this way it is hoped that shooters who have desired such a chance all their lives and have never been able to gratify it, may have a chance to compete for such well-known trophies as the Leech, Wimbledon, Marine Corps, President's, etc.

It will be much easier to interest local papers in the activities leading up to these matches and in the results of the competitions than would probably be the case if the matches were all centralized at Camp Perry.

Of course no one feels that regional matches of this kind can supplant the National Matches and the National School of Instruction as a means of encouraging small-arms practice in this country. We are, however, faced with the fact that there *will be no* National Matches in the usual sense of the word this year. Every man interested in the future of the shooting game should therefore make the best of it and lend his whole-hearted cooperation toward making these regional events as effective a substitute for the National

Matches as possible. The unselfish and active cooperation of every individual member and every club will make these 1932 "little Camp Perrys" a real success.

International Shooting Union Matches:

We are host this year and it is our purpose to hold the International Matches at Quantico, Va., during the latter part of August, contingent, of course, upon the fact that a reasonable number of foreign teams attend.

Olympic Rifle Matches:

Tryouts for the Olympic team have been held and the three members who comprise the team will shortly be announced. Because of the Olympic rule on "amateur" no shooter who has participated where money prizes have been given is eligible for the Olympic team. However, it is our purpose to place a team in the Olympics and this we will be ready to do should any foreign shooters attend.

Bisley Matches:

It has been definitely decided that no American team will be sent to England to fire the shoulder-to-shoulder .22-caliber team match against Great Britain this year. Total contributions have exceeded those of any previous year except 1921 and 1922. They have evinced splendid interest in the International .22-Caliber team; but cold facts, of course, are that many sportsmen who want to contribute are financially unable to do so. Many others have taken the attitude, with which we are all in full sympathy, that such funds as they have available for contribution to any cause need to be contributed to their local charities at this time. The total funds available for sending a Bisley team to England this year are less than \$1,500, which is far short of the required amount. The income of the National Association is also naturally reduced this year so that it would not be practicable to make up the very large additional amount required out of the Association's fund. Accordingly, in line with the information given the contributors at the time their contributions were requested, the money which has been donated to the 1932 Bisley team will be placed in a savings account at interest and the entire amount, plus accumulated interest, will be available to assist in defraying the expenses of the 1933 team. Any contributors who desire their contributions returned should make their request to National Headquarters and the full amount will be cheerfully and promptly refunded.

Short Barrel Handguns

By F. C. NESS

A NUMBER of experiences such as those that follow have served to change my former very decided preference for long barreled handguns. The question of inherent accuracy was not involved except in a very minor way. A short barrel in which the charge burns uniformly and in which the bullet is correctly started, will group practically as closely from machine rest as will a similar but much longer barrel.

However, for offhand shooting I had overestimated the advantages of a muzzle-heavy balance and maximum distance between sights. My first two target pistols, a Lord's Model Stevens and the Model 1891 Smith & Wesson, both had 10-inch barrels. My first two Colt revolvers had 7½-inch barrels. After I had cut the Stevens barrel to 8 inches I could discern no difference in accuracy. Later I tried the S. & W. pistol with a 6-inch barrel, and got practically the same scores as with the 10-inch barrel.

An earlier enlightenment came through the performance of a very cheap .22-caliber revolver with 2½-inch barrel, which I carried in my overalls and used daily about the farm. This nickel-plated "rattlebox" accounted for cowbirds and gophers at short range. Its target-hitting capacity was represented by ink bottles and vaseline jars broken at 30 feet. One afternoon I killed two fox squirrels with it.

Other short barrel arms which were a revelation to me were the Vest Pocket Model Colt pistol and the .380-caliber Remington pistol. Pint-bottle corks, and the necks of smaller bottles, at 30 feet, represented the practical accuracy of the 1¼-inch Colt barrel. The Remington .380 pistol demonstrated its ability to place five

consecutive shots in the target black (not bullseye) under standard American conditions.

The biggest surprise came with the initial shooting of my latest .45 Colt Single Action which had a 4¾-inch barrel. I could break as many bottles at 50 yards with this short, powerful revolver as with my 10-inch target pistols. These experiences exploded my former theory regarding the offhand shooting ability of short handgun barrels.

It is certain that accurate alignment of front and rear sights becomes more and more important as the distance between the sight is decreased. Apparently my sighting eye defined the sights equally well with the various lengths of barrel in common use. The only remaining explanation of the efficiency of short handgun barrel is superior control.

With the extremely short gun there is practically no barrel tremor or wobble, and no movement of the gun independently of the hand to annoy the shooter. That effect of "a lump in the hand" inspires confidence, because the marksman feels assured of absolute control. The gun does not move except as the hand and arm move as a whole.

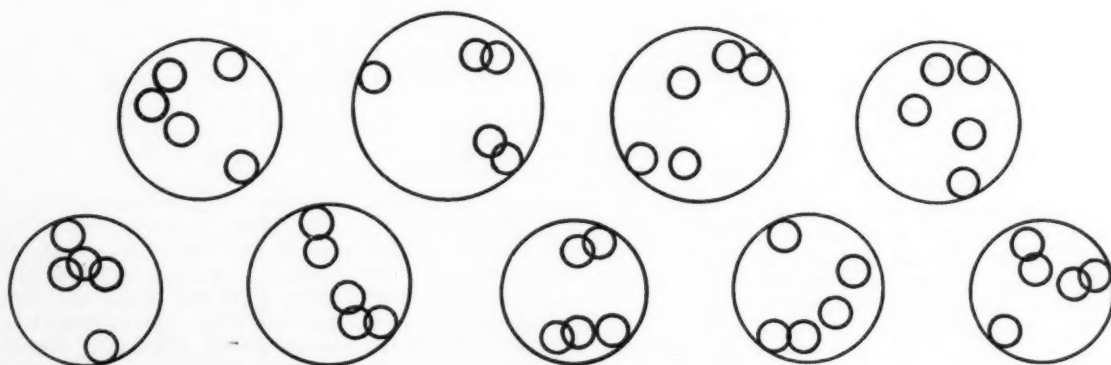
I like the feel of a heavy handgun and of a muzzle-heavy balance. I have but little use, however, for a long barrel that is comparatively light and therefore given to short, quick, spasmodic movements at the muzzle, because the all-important alignment of the sights is then quite out of control. The alignment of the sights with the point of aim is a distinctly different matter, and one of definitely less importance.

My favorite handgun is a large-frame revolver with a comparatively small grip and moderate barrel length. A heavy-caliber handgun must be gripped firmly in rapid fire, and this has been my custom. My first H. & R. pistol had a 10-inch barrel and had to be held loosely in the hand for the best results, but practice of this free-pistol style did not jibe with my revolver training. My latest H. & R. pistol has a 7-inch barrel and a small grip, and with it I do not find it necessary to change my method of gripping when using this pistol alternately with the revolver.

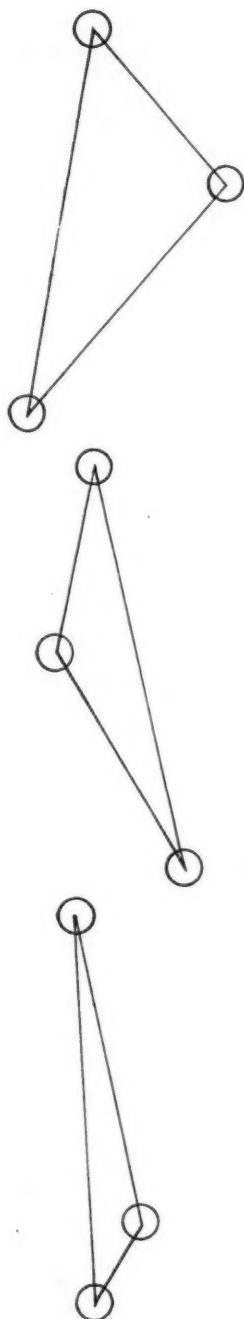
I have had opportunity to shoot this arm only one evening, and that on a 25-yard indoor range, on a target having a 2-inch ten ring. It happened to be one of those off nights when a shooter is all too conscious of his inability to hold well. Even so, my first target scored 85 x 100, and this was followed by the consecutive scores: 90, 90, 94, 94, 97 and 97, showing a steady improvement until my three brands of cartridges were entirely expended. Under the circumstances these mediocre scores were fair for the first trial, and indicate a potential scoring ability equal to that of the long barrel.

Walter Roper has made some interesting tests to compare the 10-inch and 7-inch barrels for sighting efficiency and for inherent accuracy. Our correspondence has disclosed a similarity in many of our opinions on handgun shooting, and his last letter is of enough general interest to warrant publication in part, as follows:

"Since the appearance of Major Hatcher's account of his own and Ensign Renshaw's shooting in the Bisley matches



UPPER ROW: SOME 50-YARD GROUPS SHOT WITH A 7-INCH BARREL GUN. LOWER ROW: AVERAGE 50-YARD GROUPS FROM 10-INCH BARREL GUN. GROUPS AND SIGHTING TRIANGLES ARE EXACT SIZE



SIGHTING TRIANGLES MADE BY THREE
DIFFERENT SHOOTERS AT 50 YARDS
WITH 7-INCH BARREL GUN

with a new 7-inch barrel Single-Shot pistol, hundreds of shooters have asked about this new pistol, indicating that the possibilities of the gun are of real interest to handgun shooters.

"How this pistol happened to be made, how the accuracy compares with the usual 10-inch gun, the actual effect of the shorter sight radius upon sighting accuracy, and the type of shooter who can get better results with the short barrel pistol are the questions we want to answer here, in as brief a way as possible.

"As so often happens, the 7-inch Single-Shot was the result of a question asked during an extensive series of 50-yard machine-rest tests of 10-inch barrel pistols. The tests had shown that the new barrel developed for the 10-inch gun was capable of making $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch groups at 50 yards, instead of the 1-inch groups so long considered finest 50-yard accuracy for a barrel of this length. Realizing that the modern smokeless .22 cartridge was a very different load, the question of how long a barrel was actually needed to obtain fine and consistent accuracy was a natural one.

"Some 6, 7, and 8-inch barrels, bored and rifled like the 10-inch barrel, were therefore made, and accuracy tests carried out. A few of the 50-yard groups made with the 7-inch barrel are shown here full size, and for comparison, some average 50-yard groups made by the 10-inch barrel gun are also shown.

"It will be seen that the 7-inch barrel produces machine rest accuracy practically equal to that of the 10-inch gun.

"Having obtained this data, the 7-inch barrel was laid aside until some time later, when it was remembered that some shooters are able to do decidedly better shooting with a revolver than they can with the long-barrel Single-Shot, regardless of the greater accuracy of the long-barreled gun, and the question arose as to what results such shooters would obtain from an arm of greater accuracy than the revolver, but having a similar weight, sight radius, and balance.

"Before asking expert revolver shots to make a test of this kind, we decided first to determine, by the use of the sighting triangle method of testing the accuracy of a shooter's sighting, just how the accuracy of sighting with the 7-inch barrel pistol compared with that of the 10-inch barrel gun. Theoretically, it should be in the ratio of 6 to 9, or only two-thirds as accurate as the 10-inch barrel gun.

"Again a surprise awaited us, for as the sighting triangles shown here will indicate, the sighting with the 7-inch gun is almost exactly as accurate as with the 10-inch. This should not be considered, by any means, as indicating that a long sighting radius is not of value, however; but it does mean that the accuracy of sighting is

(Continued on page 30)



SIGHTING TRIANGLES MADE BY THE
SAME THREE SHOOTERS AT 50 YARDS
WITH 10-INCH BARREL GUN

My Gun Bearer

By MEAD B. RAPPLEYE

DOROTHY JEAN TRIPP, 12 years old, is my grand-niece. Also she is my gun bearer. We tramp the hills of the "Alps," a sand hill section of "York" State, in search of the alfalfa growers' evil genius, "Br'er" Woodchuck. Flourishing in this locality since the days of the Iroquois, he still survives in spite of my .25-20 and .250-3,000. Dorothy Jean and I play at big-game hunting. She has a vivid imagination, and we make believe the chucks are bears. I prefer to carry the little .25-20, except for long-range work, and Dorothy follows a few feet in the rear tugging the old .250—unloaded, of course. When I spot a chuck with the glasses beyond the range of the little gun, at my signal she crawls up behind and passes me the other, then lies down in the grass while I make the shot.

On a nice, bright Saturday last September we started out about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, both excited over the prospect of a tramp over the hills as well as a last chance at the "bears" before they should go to sleep in their holes for the long winter. After a five-mile drive we parked the car in a farmyard, took the guns from the cases, and started down the farm lane for the hills in the rear. As we entered the lane Dorothy spotted an old crow setting in the top of an apple tree about 100 yards away. She pulled my coattail, which is the signal that game is in sight, and pointed him out to me. A fair shot with the corner of the corncrib for a rest. I glanced around to caution Dorothy against moving, and saw her frozen in her tracks, with big brown eyes as large as saucers focused on the crow. The cross-hairs came to rest on his shoulder, and at the crack of the .25 he folded up gracefully and dropped about 15 feet into a crotch, stone dead.

Our ethics require that we hang our game on the fence so our friend the farmer will know that we are paying for the privilege of tramping over his fields, so we spent the next fifteen minutes throwing apples and stones at the crow in an attempt to dislodge him, but I was finally forced to explain to Dorothy that we had better leave him as a warning to his

brethren. We approached the end of the lane cautiously because it dips down into a little valley, the banks of which furnish homes for our "bears." Peering over the crest I scanned the valley and hills with the glasses, but not a chuck was in sight. Dorothy suggested that perhaps it was a little early for the "bears" to be feeding, so we passed on down into the bottom, and hid in a dry creek bed under the shelter of some willows. An ideal blind, as there were ten or twelve holes in either bank of the valley within 125 yards of us.

Not a word was spoken, all communicating being done by slow signals (no quick motions), the wind was right and the light at our backs. I was watching all the dens with the glasses. Suddenly one of the holes seemed to have disappeared. I focused the glass a little closer. The hole was about 90 yards away and I felt certain that a chuck was in the mouth of it, but his color so blended with the sand and weeds that I could not distinguish him. Suddenly a little breeze blew

down the valley into our faces, ruffling the hair along the back of the chuck's neck. Now I could make him out—head, shoulders and front paws just over the edge of the hole, resting on the mound of sand in front. I signaled Dorothy that a "bear" was in sight, and waited for him to come into full view. But he was suspicious. Perhaps Dorothy had moved too quickly in her eagerness to see him, or he had caught a reflection from the guns or glasses. There he remained, turning his head from side to side testing the wind.

Ten minutes passed and no change in his position. What should we do? I realized that in order to make a clean kill I would have to keep within a two inch circle at 90 yards. The little three power scope on the .25 did not define the chuck as clearly as the ten power glasses, but I settled the cross hairs on his shoulder, and squeezed the trigger. At the crack of the rifle he disappeared, and I concluded that it was a clean miss, although we had not seen any dirt fly either in front or in back of him. Dorothy was eager to climb

up and see if we had killed him, but I have learned that in the case of an overshot a chuck will frequently come back in a few minutes to see what it is all about.

While we were waiting I noticed and jotted down in my mind for future reference, a big chuck working around his burrow over in a meadow about a quarter of a mile away. Dorothy took the glasses and allowed that he was the daddy "bear" of them all. Our first chuck had not appeared again, so we decided to find out what had happened to him, and then turn our attention to the big one. It was rather a stiff climb up to the hole, and on the way I tried to think up an alibi to give to Dorothy in case I had missed. Nothing seemed disturbed around the den, and I had just begun to explain what a difficult shot it was, when there he lay just within arm's reach in the hole, with a bullet through his spine right in front of the shoulder. Dorothy explained, "Gee! you're shooting better today than you have all this summer," and I felt very proud of my accomplishment.

(Continued on page 30)



DOROTHY JEAN WITH THE BIG ONE

Magnum Shotguns

By CHARLES ASKINS

THE term "magnum" applied to a shotgun comes from England. We have no better classification for a certain type of shotgun, so had as well adopt the English name. In England, "magnum" means a gun of any gauge if of greater than normal weight and shooting heavier than standard charges. For example, they call a 20 bore weighing 6½ pounds a magnum when it handles an ounce of shot. The ounce of shot is pretty much the standard load in this country, and the run of 20 bores weigh around 6½ pounds. All of our 16 bores shooting 1½ ounces of shot would be called magnums in England. However, for the purposes of this article we are going to restrict the term magnum to include only powerful duck guns of 12 gauge and larger.

In developing magnums in England they have been handicapped by the lack of a good progressive powder, and have as a consequence been obliged to be content with bulk powders and lesser velocities. Pressures mount fast in a shotgun with bulk powder if both shot and powder charges are much increased, unless the bore is much enlarged. Our British friends have therefore gone to what they term a chamberless gun. This arm is what its name implies, a gun with chamber and bore the same size. That is, in a 12 gauge, the chamber diameter being .800", the bore diameter will also be .800", or close to it. Thin brass shells are commonly used with oversized wads and heavy shot charges so that the powder will be forced to a burning pressure without the use of a forcing cone. It is claimed for the chamberless gun that it does not deform any shot, and consequently patterns are well sustained up to 60 yards. However, while 2 ounces of shot are used, patterns are not dense, and velocities are some 200 feet lower than we consider desirable. For example, the latest British loading of which I have received an account, is 3 drams of bulk smokeless and 2 ounces of shot. We wouldn't tolerate a load like that, nor the brass shells.

In developing our magnums we have gone a little way in the direction of a chamberless gun, but not very far. Instead, we have gone for the most part to what is called an "overbore." That means about what it says; a bore a trifle larger than standard for the gauge. Not all our magnums are overbored, but most of them are. Our magnums in 12 gauge are the Super Fox and the Long Range Smith. These guns are chambered for 3-inch

cases, and use 1¾ ounces of shot with a heavy charge of progressive powder. The original 12-gauge magnum was the Super Fox. Its bore was designed by E. R. Sweeley, who had bored a similar gun himself. The Sweeley gun was overbored to .750" from the standard 12-gauge dimension of .729". The original Super Fox was so bored, that is to .750", though the bore diameter may subsequently have been reduced to .740", which the writer favored. Just how much the Smith gun was overbored I do not know. Other factories simply chambered for the 3-inch cases, letting the bore alone.

The overboring was not the result of any hit-or-miss business, but was based upon scientific calculations. The mission of the forcing cone is to bring the powder to complete combustion in a very brief space of time as measured in inches of barrel length. This is imperative with smokeless powders, because as the load moves up the barrel the space occupied by the powder gasses increases rapidly, with a consequent falling off of pressures, and pressures soon become too low to burn the powder. The forcing cone, being in the nature of a partial obstruction in the bore, rapidly raises pressures and thus causes most of the powder to be consumed in a few inches of barrel length. Now, when you put in a heavy load of shot, what might be termed an over-load, this shot acts as a partial obstruction, tending to raise pressures precisely as does the forcing cone. Therefore, with the usual forcing cone, reinforced by the heavy shot charge or even by the heavy powder charge, we have two factors working together, both tending to raise pressures and force a quick burning of the powder. Pressures ran too high, and it was necessary to reduce one factor or the other. If we reduced the shot charge, that put us back right where we started, with nothing accomplished. We might have gotten by, as the English do, by reducing the powder charge, but very few would have been satisfied with that. Hence nothing remained but to reduce the action of the forcing cone.

Now if a standard bore 12-gauge is .730", and a standard chamber is .800", which it generally is, the constriction in the brief length of barrel embraced in the cone must be .070". That constriction being so great as to render heavy shot charges impractical, even with progressive powders, how could we get rid of some of it? The Fox Company tried reducing the chamber diameter to .790", but that proved too tight for some shells,

and they had to enlarge the chamber to .795". It was of course obvious that if the barrel were made large enough in bore, no cone would be left, but then we would have a chamberless gun, and factory cartridges could not be used in it. We couldn't go that far, so the question arose as to how far we could go and still insure no escape of gas, and clean burning of the powder. Sweeley had gone through all that, deciding upon a bore of .750". After a good deal of experimental work, the Fox Company decided that Sweeley was right, and the Super Fox was bored .750".

Now we had a bore diameter of .750", and a chamber diameter at the mouth of the case of .795", leaving a cone constriction of .045" instead of .070", a material reduction in the action of the forcing cone. This permitted a replacement of that forcing cone action by an increase in the shot charge, which would serve exactly the same purpose that the original stiff cone constriction served. It was intended to bring the gun back to an exact balance by the use of a heavier but precise shot charge. Sweeley's load, as was my hand load before the Western Cartridge Company took up the loading, contained 1½ ounces of shot. The Western factory decided upon a shot charge of 1¾ ounces, being moved thereto perhaps by the knowledge that a lot of guns not bored for the heavy 3-inch shells would yet be chambered for them, thus running pressure too high with 1½ ounces of shot. That very thing happened, and many standard-bored guns were chambered for 3-inch cases containing 1¾ ounces of shot.

Those factories which chambered for the heavy 3-inch shells stoutly maintained two things: That they got higher velocity from their standard bore, and that there was no escape of powder gas into the shot column. They said nothing, and perhaps knew nothing, of the increased breech pressure, the increased shot deformation, and the decreased patterns. The answer to the standard-bore lads is that the magnum velocities were a thousand feet over a 40-yard course—about as high velocity as had ever been obtained from standard factory cartridges; and if any powder gas did get by the powder wadding, it had little effect, because patterns were the highest that had ever been obtained from a 12-bore gun. Gas among the shot inevitably means scattering of the shot, and there was no scattering. The Fox Company guaranteed a pattern above 80%; this was the minimum, and the majority of Super Fox guns patterned around 85%. The Hunter Arms Com-

pany, in their pamphlet on the Long Range Smith, publishes patterns running from 81% to 92%, with 45% at 60 yards. When the Western 3" load came out it was the writer's opinion, based upon experiments made at the Fox factory, that an overbore to .740" was ample to handle the load, and he is of that opinion still. Probably this is about the boring of the Smith gun. In any event, no better long-range 12-bore guns have ever been made than the Super Fox and the Long Range Smith. Not so much is being said of these big twelves today, for a reason that will presently appear.

The next magnum shot-gun to come out was the 10 bore chambered for 2 7/8-inch cases, throwing 1 5/8 ounces of shot. The gun as originally made had 32-inch barrels and weighed about 10 pounds. Because of the demand for lighter arms, these guns were subsequently made in lighter weights, down to 8 1/2 pounds in Captain Curtis' special 10-gauge Ithaca. The big tens were made by Ithaca and Parker, and I believe by no one else. I tried out both guns and found them shooting about alike. Patterns ran around 84%, and velocities were fully as high as in the 12-gauge, and perhaps a trifle higher. The factories intended to maintain that thousand feet of instrumental velocity. The Western Cartridge Company loaded the first of the big 10-bore shells, but other factories quickly followed until all or nearly all of them were loading 1 5/8 ounce 10-bore loads. They were all good cartridges and uniform in their work. My own gun patterned a little higher with Winchester Speed loads than with anything else not charged with copper-coated shot. Perhaps the factories never have loaded a cartridge which behaved with such absolute uniformity as these 1 5/8-ounce 10-bore loads with No. 4 shot.

The big 10 bores displaced the old-time 10 gauges which handled but 1 1/4 ounces of shot; in fact the 3" twelves practically put the old order of tens out of business. Nobody wanted a 10 bore shooting 1 1/4 ounces of shot when he could get a 12-gauge throwing more shot to a greater advantage. Now, however, the big twelves found a real rival, and in fact couldn't quite compete with the 10 bores and 1 5/8 ounces of shot. The big 10-bore fellows claimed an increased killing range of 10 to 15 yards, which I never granted, but I did consider that the 10 bore had an advantage of from 5 to 7 yards. That gave the big 10 with its heavy charge of shot a range on single ducks of around 70 yards. Most men who have steadily shot the big tens will grant this. Even today that is a fine gun, and for the man who doesn't like a weight of 10 pounds or more, it is the best duck gun obtainable.

These magnum 10 gauges were, I think,

standard bored, that is, diameter of bore .775". No dependence was placed upon overboring, but everything upon progressive powders. The ten is a wider bore than the twelve, as a matter of course, and following the rule that for a given velocity the larger the bore the lower the breech pressure, shot charge being governed by the gauge, the 10-gauge standard bored showed no increase in breech pressure beyond that developed by a 3-inch twelve. It follows that the 1 5/8-ounce charge was a perfectly normal load for a 10 bore, when backed by progressive powders. If the gun had been overbored, more shot or more powder would have been demanded in order to bring the powder to a quick burning pressure. Hence this magnum ten is a standard gun in all respects, no different from the old 10 bores that had been in use for 50 years, except that modern fluid compressed steel must be used in the barrels, and not Damascus or twist such as had been common up to 1900. Cartridge factories expressly directed that this powerful ammunition was not to be fired from the old-time black-powder guns even though the latter were heavy. Now we can see why the long-range 3-inch twelves lost some of their prestige, but they are good guns yet and always will be. I have shot many a one of those 3-inch 12-bore shells from a pump gun, and can kill more ducks with it than I can with a 10 gauge.

The latest magnum is the joint work of Spencer Olin of the Western Cartridge Company, and the Ithaca Gun Company. Spencer Olin wanted the gun and knew what he wanted, and the Ithaca Gun Company was willing to build it, and did build it. This gun is probably the last word in magnum shotguns, though minor improvements may be made. It includes every known factor which might further the success of such an arm—a charge of copper-coated shot, the best progressive powder for the purpose that is now made, the heaviest shot charge that a 10 bore has ever carried, a long and powerful case, and all the overbore that the factory thought the gun would stand without gas escape. The gun was newly designed throughout, with a heavier frame, special barrels 32 or 34 inches long, and a massive stock. It had to be, because the breech pressure in the test cartridges ran between 5 and 6 tons, and 6 tons in a 10 bore means something, while 6 tons in a 20 bore means little. The shot charge is 2 ounces; the powder charge the equivalent of 5 to 5 1/2 drams. Instrumental velocities are about the same as those of the 3-inch 12-gauge, or 980 feet. The case is on the Roman candle order, 3 1/2 inches long. The shell can be had loaded with either chilled or Lubaloy shot, though I believe the latter should be used since softer shot will lead the gun with the long

shot column and the heavy pressures. The shot sizes run 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, and BB. Since the intention was to develop a gun which would consistently take single ducks at 80 yards, it was planned to use No. 3 shot. Threes will maintain a killing energy beyond 80 yards, where it was thought fours might stop at 75 yards. However, the gun handles No. 4 and No. 2 shot particularly well.

Probably in selecting No. 3 shot, all of us had in mind Fred Kimble's old 6-bore gun which everybody, including Mr. Kimble, says killed ducks at 80 yards with the same certainty that it did at 40. None of us knew what the velocity of the old 6-gauge muzzle loader was, but it is not likely that with black powder the velocities went any higher than they do with this modern magnum. We do know that Kimble's gun put the entire charge in a 30-inch circle at 40 yards, using 1 1/2 ounces of No. 3 shot. No. 3 St. Louis shot, which Kimble almost certainly would have used, ran 116 pellets to the ounce, 174 to the charge. It is conceivable that Kimble's muzzle loader injured less pellets in the bore than is true of any modern breech loader with its more abrupt powder action and a forcing cone to contend with, so it was considered necessary to more than equal Kimble's pattern even though he put all shot in the 30-inch circle. The average pattern at 40 yards with the big ten was 195 with No. 3 shot, against Kimble's 179.

The first of the big Ithacas was sent to me, and it was my job to shoot the gun at a 36-inch paper, to strike a circle on that paper around the densest portion of the pattern, and then count the shot enclosed within the circle. The job was plenty strenuous. The gun doesn't kick very hard when shooting at game, and I fired 25 shots at the trap, using No. 6 shot, and didn't pay any attention to the recoil at all—nor did my shooting partner who did some firing at the traps. When shooting at a stationary target, however, the kick is in evidence. At that, I think Captain Curtis could stand the recoil in duck shooting in an 8 3/4-pound gun. The one I have weighs 10 1/2.

I am giving the targets as they were shot, though not in the same order in all instances. I fired 7 shots with threes, then went to fours, then back to threes. That wouldn't make any difference, and I am merely trying to keep things straight.

Ithaca Magnum 10-gauge Western Record shells, 2 ounces No. 3 Lubaloy shot, running, as counted in one shell, 230 pellets to the charge.

	Number	Per cent
No. 3, 30-inch circle, 40 yards	207	90
No. 3, 30-inch circle, 40 yards	188	82
No. 3, 30-inch circle, 40 yards	193	84
No. 3, 30-inch circle, 40 yards	180	78.2
No. 3, 30-inch circle, 40 yards	195	84.8
No. 3, 30-inch circle, 40 yards	195	84.8
No. 3, 30-inch circle, 40 yards	194	84.5
No. 3, 30-inch circle, 40 yards	191	83

(Continued on page 30)

GOITERED GAZELLE (*Gazella subgutturosa*), SHOT BY THE AUTHOR IN CHINESE TURKESTAN, 1926



Hit— Or Miss?

By

WILLIAM J. MORDEN

THE following incident occurred in 1926 while I was on my way by camel caravan from Kuchengtze across the Dzungarian Plains to Kobdo in Outer Mongolia. My companion, James L. Clark, and I had left Kuchengtze on October 24th and in three days were well out on the stony desert which sweeps northward from the cultivated area at the foot of the Thian Shan.

Caravan travel in Central Asia is done mainly at night, for it is customary to turn the camels loose at dawn and allow them to graze until nearly noon. In addition, the Bactrian camel is a cold-weather animal and makes better time after darkness brings a sharp drop in temperature. The start is usually made between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon and the march is continued until the early morning hours.

Clark and I had not yet become accus-

tomed to sleeping late, so we arose at day-break and busied ourselves about camp. The morning was perfect. Far to the south of us the snow-clad heights of the Thian Shan were tinted in lovely pearly hues, while away eastward the Bogdo peaks showed clearly and appeared much closer than they really were. As we were packing our kit, sunning our bedding and getting breakfast, one of our caravan men discovered a lone gazelle out on the plain about 400 yards from camp. We had collected these animals in Kashgaria, south of the Thian Shan, but since another specimen would be a welcome addition, I took my rifle and attempted a stalk.

The Yarkand gazelle (*Gazella subgutturosa*), also called the goitered gazelle, is a desert dweller, and though he feeds on the dry grass occasionally found on the Dzungarian Plains and the Gobi, he spends

most of his time in the more barren areas. Our overnight camp had been pitched near a good-sized patch of grass, on which our camels had been turned loose to graze. It was in this grass, not far from the camels, that the gazelle was seen.

Contrary to those that we had hunted south of the Thian Shan Mountains, the gazelle paid little attention to our camp and the near-by camels. There was absolutely no cover, so I walked slowly toward the animal, which was standing almost broadside to me. It looked up now and then, but continued to feed as soon as I stopped. I managed to approach to within about 200 yards before I lay down.

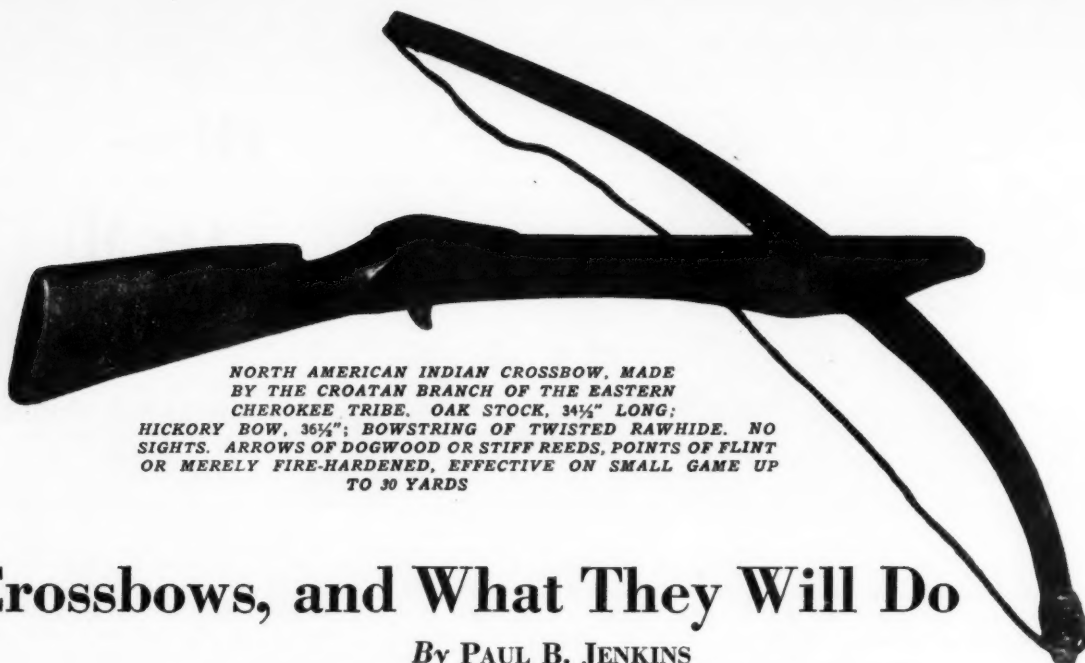
When I fired, I noticed a splash of dust and realized that I had undershot by quite a bit. The gazelle sprang into the air and ran off, so I thought that he had merely

(Continued on page 31)

BELOW: WATERING THE EXPEDITION'S CAMELS AND FILLING WATER CASKS AT A DESERT TANK, DZUNGARIAN PLAINS, CHINESE TURKESTAN



ABOVE: CAMP OF THE AUTHOR'S CARAVAN IN THE FOOTHILLS OF THE MONGOLIAN ALTAI



NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN CROSSBOW, MADE BY THE CROATAN BRANCH OF THE EASTERN CHEROKEE TRIBE. OAK STOCK, 34 1/4" LONG; HICKORY BOW, 36 1/4"; BOWSTRING OF TWISTED RAWHIDE. NO SIGHTS. ARROWS OF DOGWOOD OR STIFF REEDS, POINTS OF FLINT OR MERELY FIRE-HARDENED, EFFECTIVE ON SMALL GAME UP TO 30 YARDS

Crossbows, and What They Will Do

By PAUL B. JENKINS

Advisor on Arms, Nuanemacher Firearms Collection, Milwaukee Public Museum

Photographs by Courtesy of the Museum

A DELIGHTFUL movie now going the rounds shows a series of pictures of a baby in his crib, apparently about two years old, who spies a fly on the wall and sits up, reaches out and grabs his toy popgun, cocks it, drops in a ball, screws up his face and takes a good aim; and—pop! he bags that fly as neatly as an expert marksman with a high-power .25-caliber rifle and telescope sight ever picked a woodchuck off some upland hillside! I whispered to The Lady, "Awfully well done; but it must be faked," and she answered: "Faked nothing!—You must have been exactly like that at that age!"

I suppose I was; at least I cannot remember a time, even in the skirted period of infancy, when I did not have at hand some kind of a toy gun that would shoot, too; or when I had not looked through every book in my father's big library that might by chance have a picture of a gun in it. If you're one of that kind—well, "Here's how!" We're born that way, and never get over it.

I know of one of our kind who carried his predilection further than you or I have had a chance to do as yet. His

tombstone stands in one of the most beautiful of Middle Western cemeteries—a huge, square block of white marble—and on it, carefully sculptured in skilful detail, are reproduced his two favorite rifles. How is that for a "ruling passion, strong in death"!

Being that way, various trips to Europe have always taken me wherever one could see what guns are today "over there," or have been. (Certain services with the A. E. F. added somewhat encyclopedically to said experiences—"and how"!) But I shall never forget the sensations of one fine summer day in one of the large cities of Switzerland when, as I was sitting in front of the Hotel Beau-Rivage observing ye Swiss upon their businesses or pleasures bent, here came a group of apparently sane and prosperous-looking Switzers, hurrying as if to some mutually agreeable destination—and, by George! those men were all carrying crossbows! Stare?—I must have looked as if my eyes would pop out! I was prepared for anything whatever in Switzerland when they get to really celebrating—I once met a procession of 300 men in armor, on foot

and mounted, lances and all, and that was an unforgettable experience. But—crossbows! And they looked not antiques, but new! and as if they would shoot, too!

When I got my breath again, they were gone; but I vowed that the next individual that came that way with a crossbow on his shoulder would be stopped right there and would have to tell me what it was all about if he expected ever to get going again! Presently here came another, crossbow and all—and he looked a gentleman at that, whatever he may have thought about my being one, for in one second I was squarely in front of him, eagerly gasping out in my best Milwaukee-Deutsch a series of questions as fast as I could think how to put them. He was a gentleman; and a sportsman at that, and knew another when he saw one, for he laughed loud and long at my excited interest, and when he could stop laughing he said: "*Wir sind alle Wilhelm Tell, nicht wahr?*" and put his crossbow in my hands!

So they were real! One look told me that the arm was practically new, or at least modern; another look took in the powerful steel bow, the neat cord release,



STANDARD SHAPE OF CROSSBOW BOLT, BOTH ANCIENT AND MODERN. MADE OF WOOD, WITH INSERTED IRON POINT. BY GIVING THE FLUTING GROOVES AT THE REAR A TWIST, SIMILAR TO RIFLING, THE BOLT IS MADE TO SPIN IN FLIGHT, GREATLY INCREASING ITS ACCURACY.—FROM SIR RALPH PAYNE-GALLWEY'S "THE CROSSBOW"



EARLY FORM OF CROSSBOW COCKED BY HAND WITH AID OF IRON STIRRUP AT FORWARD END. ANOTHER WIDELY USED METHOD OF DRAWING THE BOWSTRING WAS BY MEANS OF AN IRON HOOK ATTACHED TO THE USER'S BELT, THE BODY BEING BENT OVER AND THE HOOK ENGAGING THE BOWSTRING. BY STRAIGHTENING UP, THE ENTIRE POWER OF THE BACK, LEGS AND ARMS WAS BROUGHT INTO PLAY. IT WILL BE NOTED THAT IN THE ABOVE SKETCH THE BOW IS SHOWN ATTACHED TO THE STOCK ENTIRELY BY A HEAVY HEMPEN CORD, OR "BRIDLE". THUS MANY EARLY BOWS WERE ATTACHED TO THE STOCKS, WITH NO METAL FITTINGS OF ANY KIND.—FROM SIR RALPH PAYNE-GALLWEY'S "THE CROSSBOW"

and—as I was alive! a modern military-rifle-style elevating peep sight! Now all I wanted was to know where I could get one. He told me—and in the shortest possible time between two points I was in a whole sporting-goods store full of them! Presently I, too, was marching through the streets back to the Hotel Beau-Rivage, with a crossbow on my shoulder.

No one paid the slightest attention. It was evidently too common a performance to merit a glance. But imagine a man doing it anywhere between Fifth Avenue and

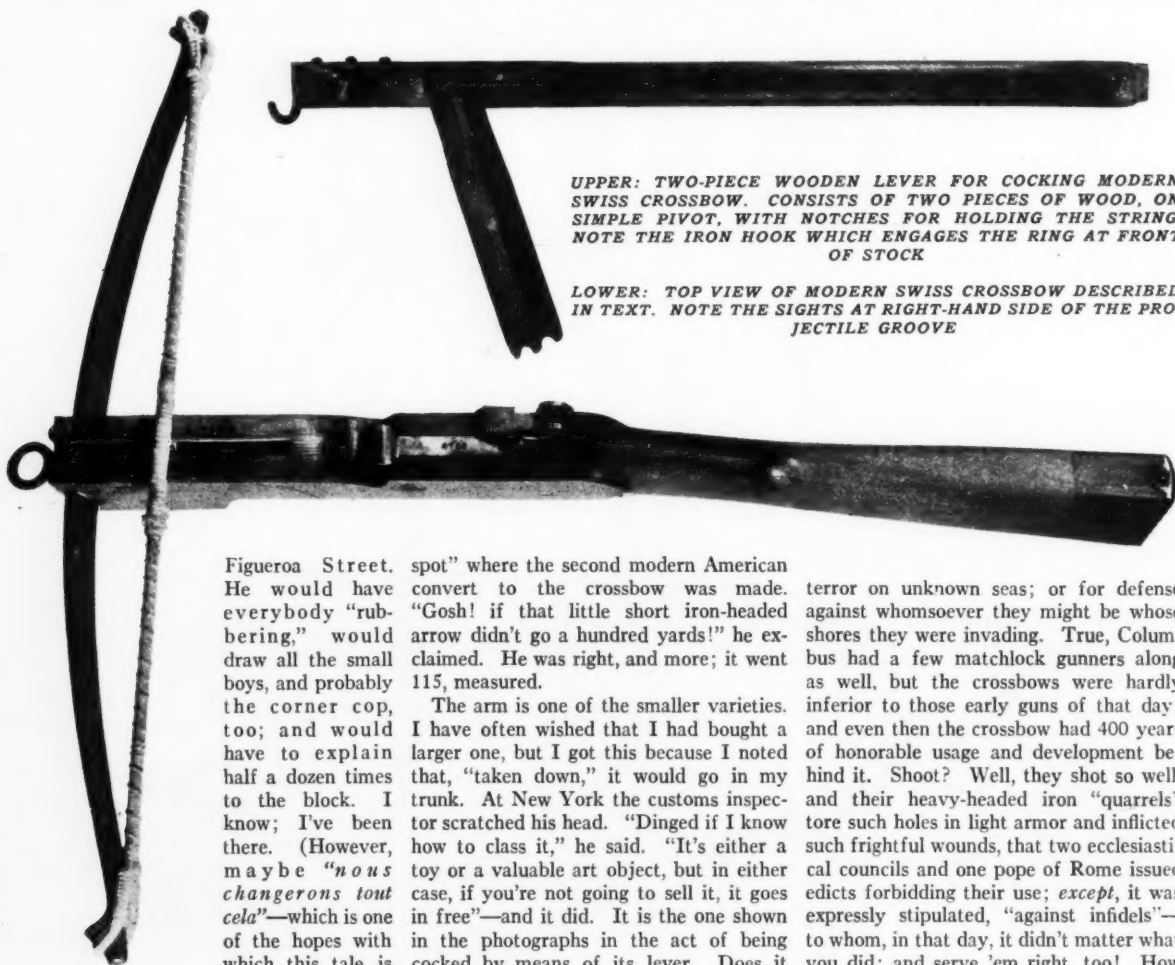
"Where you goin' with that gun? Don't you know you can't carry no gun in here?—it's against the law! Git out o' here!"

I waited his approach. "This is not a gun," I said; "see for yourself." He stared. "Well, I'll be (he said he would be several different things), if it ain't one o' them 'ere crossbows I've read about in books!" He slid his club into its belt loop and began to pull off his gloves—the Park Squad has to dress smartly, you know.

"Try it," I said—and "X marks the

Let me ask just here how many readers of THE RIFLEMAN have ever realized that *nothing* (save only an Indian's primitive bow) could be at once *more* an "antique," or *historic*, or *American*—yes, I said "American"—than a *crossbow*?

Think a moment. The men-at-arms that followed Columbus ashore on whatever eastward beach of the Bahamas it may have been where the *Santa Maria*, *Pinta* and *Nina* dropped their anchors, bore crossbows on their shoulders, for whatever game might offer, weary as they were of the ships' fare of those seventy days of



UPPER: TWO-PIECE WOODEN LEVER FOR COCKING MODERN SWISS CROSSBOW. CONSISTS OF TWO PIECES OF WOOD, ON SIMPLE PIVOT, WITH NOTCHES FOR HOLDING THE STRING. NOTE THE IRON HOOK WHICH ENGAGES THE RING AT FRONT OF STOCK

LOWER: TOP VIEW OF MODERN SWISS CROSSBOW DESCRIBED IN TEXT. NOTE THE SIGHTS AT RIGHT-HAND SIDE OF THE PROJECTILE GROOVE

Figueroa Street. He would have everybody "rubbering," would draw all the small boys, and probably the corner cop, too; and would have to explain half a dozen times to the block. I know; I've been there. (However, maybe "*nous changerons tout cela*"—which is one of the hopes with which this tale is told.) Incidentally, I learned that it

happened to be the day of the annual "William Tell Competition" of that particular Swiss canton, which explained the number of crossbows in evidence all at one time.

And would that thing shoot! I had to wait till I got back to America to give it the protracted tryout I wanted, but it was worth it. I took it out to a big public park—and drew the nearest cop the first thing, of course. "Here you!" he yelled.

spot" where the second modern American convert to the crossbow was made. "Gosh! if that little short iron-headed arrow didn't go a hundred yards!" he exclaimed. He was right, and more; it went 115, measured.

The arm is one of the smaller varieties. I have often wished that I had bought a larger one, but I got this because I noted that, "taken down," it would go in my trunk. At New York the customs inspector scratched his head. "Dinged if I know how to class it," he said. "It's either a toy or a valuable art object, but in either case, if you're not going to sell it, it goes in free"—and it did. It is the one shown in the photographs in the act of being cocked by means of its lever. Does it need that aid? I wish you could try it! It has been handled by hundreds and hundreds of persons since it was hung in my big gun cabinet above the guns; and of all who ever put their hands on it, just five men have been able with their bare hands to pull its cord back to the cocking point! I think it must "pull," as the archers say, not less than 150 pounds, with its short, stiff, powerful steel bow; but it is easily and quickly drawn with its "goat's-foot" lever—an old, old name for the device.

terror on unknown seas; or for defense against whomsoever they might be whose shores they were invading. True, Columbus had a few matchlock gunners along as well, but the crossbows were hardly inferior to those early guns of that day; and even then the crossbow had 400 years of honorable usage and development behind it. Shoot? Well, they shot so well, and their heavy-headed iron "quarrels" tore such holes in light armor and inflicted such frightful wounds, that two ecclesiastical councils and one pope of Rome issued edicts forbidding their use; *except*, it was expressly stipulated, "against infidels"—to whom, in that day, it didn't matter what you did; and serve 'em right, too! How effective, that august prohibition? Just as much so as a certain later brand.

But an enormously interesting thing about the long history of the crossbow is the impression it made upon the minds of certain of the more intelligent and skilful of the Indian tribes of the Atlantic seaboard where the vanguards of the white hordes first came ashore, weapons in hand. Those Indians took a few good looks, and watched the things shoot, and around their council fires exchanged gutturally ejaculatory comparisons on the subject of the

comparative efficiency of their flint-tipped dogwood shafts and these far-shooting, accurate-hitting, deep-piercing creations; and deep envy surged up within their copper-colored bosoms, and they set to work, quite certainly with friendly white assistance or instruction at first, and made their own!

What Indians did? The eastern-coast Cherokee "Croatan" of what is now North Carolina, and the Powhatan tribes of Virginia, and north of these the Montagnis Nascapi, and

arts, including how to make good crossbows; and that the Croatans of today are descendants of these interracial relationships of three and a third centuries ago.

The crossbows exist to prove it, at any rate. Simple in construction, originally entirely of wood without a fragment of metal in them, the stocks of oak, the bows

up into the decade of the 1870's. Still others exist, some even more closely resembling, in their narrow, stick-like stocks, the common earlier shapes of the standard European crossbows.

One of the most interesting things about a study of the crossbow is the dawning upon one of the fact that with a little

SHOWING COCKING LEVER IN USE ON MODERN SWISS CROSSBOW. UPON THE BOWSTRING REACHING THE COCKED POSITION, THE OPERATOR'S LEFT THUMB DROPS THE UPPER JAW OF THE COCKING-CATCH INTO POSITION OVER THE BOWSTRING, THUS RETAINING THE LATTER IN THE DRAWN POSITION



others. (Ethnologists please see "Bulletin of the Museum of the American Indian," New York; Monographs, Vol. I, No. 5, 1928; also *The Wisconsin Archaeologist*, Vol. 8, No. 4; July, 1929.)

The first-named tribe to this day point insistently to their ancestor's manufacture of crossbows as evidence that Sir Walter Raleigh's "Lost Colony" of Roanoke Island in 1587 to 1591 joined their people, intermarried with them, and taught their new red relatives many of the white man's

of hickory, the bowstrings of rawhide; one of the finest of these astonishing survivals of the past is shown here by courtesy of the North Carolina Museum of the State Historical Commission at Raleigh. The elders of the tribe believe (as they have assured me) that it is 150 years old, having been made about 1780; that it was copied from still earlier specimens made after contact with the whites of the "Lost Colony"; and they aver that this one was used among them in hunting small game

expenditure of time and ingenuity anyone can make a crossbow—of any one of several varieties, or of your own variety, if you like—that will perfectly amaze its maker with the range and accuracy with which it will shoot and the fun it will give one. It can be made in a small "kid's gun" kind, or it can be made so powerful that you will have to cock it by some reinforcement of hand power; and this latter weapon will hit a mark the size of a man at 100 yards, and will carry to an

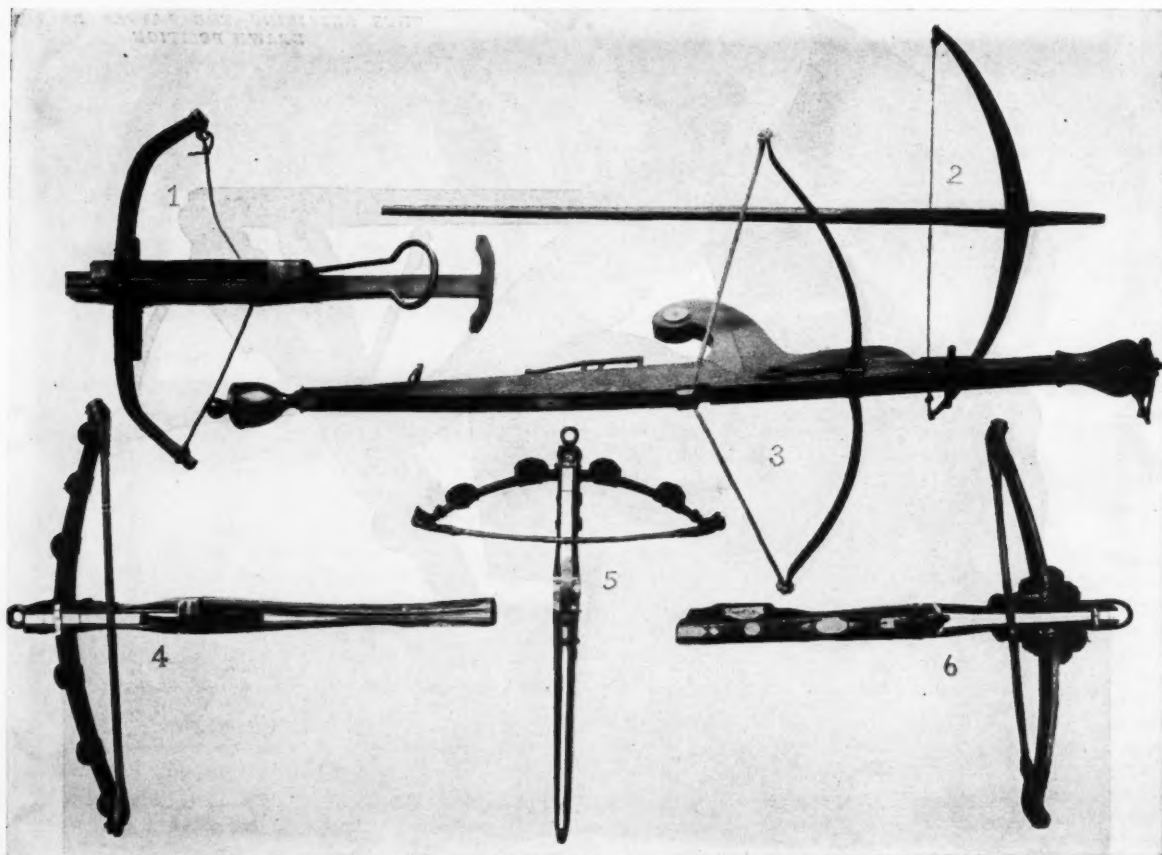
extreme range of up to a quarter of a mile!

It has been done. If you have access to one of our larger public libraries the chances are that you will find there a copy of an immense and beautiful book published in 1903 by Longmans, Green & Co., of London and New York, on "The Crossbow," by Sir Ralph Payne-Gallwey, one of the foremost of British sportsmen, an intimate of the late King Edward VII, and who knew more about crossbows than any other man who has ever lived, bar none. It is actually one of the most mag-

nificent "de luxe" books ever printed, contains the entire history of the crossbow with a thoroughness rarely given to any historical subject whatever, and gives explicit and fully illustrated directions for making any one of several different kinds, shapes, and powers of the arm. Worth making, and powerful, did you ask? Well, note this: They *have been made* so powerful as to require a straight, dead-weight pull of 1,200 pounds to cock them, giving a flight of 500 yards with a 14-inch, iron-headed arrow, or "bolt"; and at 60 yards driving this through $\frac{3}{4}$ inch of pine board!

One hardly needs a terrific implement like that, but as a matter of fact I firmly believe that with modern tools and materials, and a little American ingenuity brought to bear on the job, it is perfectly possible today to make better and more accurate crossbows than ever have been built; just as Stewart Edward White and the late Saxton Pope and Arthur Young have made better and more accurate and deadly bows and arrows than any English long-bow archer of the Middle Ages ever dreamed of.

The accompanying illustrations indicate fairly fully how to go about it to make a



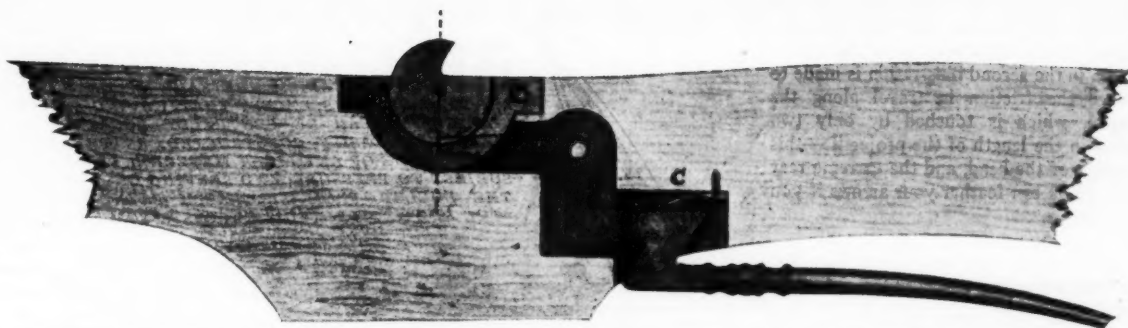
1.—CHINESE REPEATING CROSSBOW, TWO-GROOVED, SHOOTING SIMULTANEOUSLY TWO $\frac{8}{16}$ " BAMBOO ARROWS WITH STEEL HEADS. AS THE RAWHIDE BOWSTRING IS DRAWN, SIMULTANEOUSLY AN ARROW DROPS FROM EACH OF THE TWO PARALLEL 12-ARROW MAGAZINES INTO THE GROOVES. TWENTY ARROWS COULD BE DISCHARGED IN 15 SECONDS. THESE REPEATING CROSSBOWS ARE OF GREAT ANTIQUITY IN CHINA, AND WERE USED IN 1894-95 IN THE WAR WITH JAPAN

2.—RUDE AFRICAN NATIVE CROSSBOW

3.—MODERN BELGIAN IMITATION MEDIEVAL CROSSBOW FOR PRESENT-DAY TARGET SHOOTING. POWERFUL 31" STEEL BOW, BENT BY SPECIAL LEVER. KNOB AT REAR END IS METAL COUNTERWEIGHT TO BALANCE FOR STEADIER HOLDING (MAY BE PLACED UNDER RIGHT ARM IN FIRING). THICK CURVED PROJECTION UNDERNEATH IS GRIPPED BY LEFT HAND. SAID TO BE AS ACCURATE AS A .22-CALIBER RIFLE UP TO 50 YARDS

4 AND 5.—EARLY SWISS HUNTING CROSSBOWS, OR "ARBALESKS." OBJECTS ON BOW ARE ONLY DECORATIONS. SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES. HAVE SET TRIGGERS

6.—GERMAN (SAXONY) HUNTING CROSSBOW OF ABOUT 1680, WITH SET TRIGGER AND HEAVY BOW AND CORD. THE WRAPPINGS, OR "BRIDLE," AT JUNCTION OF BOW AND STOCK ARE OF HEAVY CORD, FOR RETAINING THE BOW AND ALSO LESSENING THE HEAVY JAR OF FIRING. COCKED BY MEANS OF A SEPARATE HAND-WOUND WINDLASS AND RATCHET. ABOVE SPECIMENS FROM NUNNEMACHER COLLECTION, MILWAUKEE PUBLIC MUSEUM



SHOWING CONSTRUCTION OF STANDARD CROSSBOW MECHANISM FOR RETAINING BOWSTRING IN COCKED POSITION. REVOLVING "NUT" IS OF METAL, BONE OR IVORY, ON A SIMPLE TRANSVERSE PIVOT PIN, AND IS HELD FROM REVOLVING BY THE NOSE OF A SIMPLE TRIGGER-LEVER. SPRING AT "C" SERVES AS A "SEAR" SPRING. UPWARD PRESSURE ON THE TRIGGER WITHDRAWS THE SEAR FROM THE NOTCH IN THE REVOLVING NUT, ALLOWING SAME TO TURN AND RELEASE THE BOWSTRING.—FROM SIR RALPH PAYNE-GALLWEY'S "THE CROSSBOW"

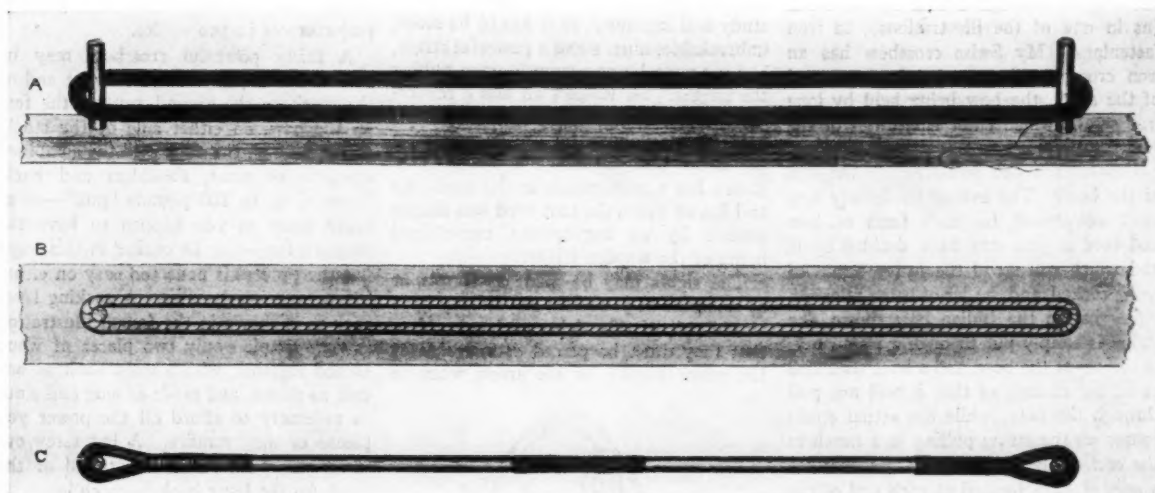
crossbow. I have deliberately refrained from giving too many measurements and such data, because the varieties and variations are as many as individuals; every many should make his own to suit him, and I believe that they should be made generally larger and better than those shown. Note that you can make one with any kind of a bow you please; with something like a long archery bow fastened to the gunlike stock, or with a stiff steel bow made of a convenient double-ended automobile spring. (I've seen one made of an old-fashioned long double-ended buggy side spring.) You may use any kind of a

bowstring or cord you please or have handy, from the original straight-laid thick hempen cord, to a modern bowstring, a tough leather strip, or a steel wire or cable that will stand any strain you can put upon it. Braided fishline, stout and plenty of it, makes a good bowstring (modern Indians often use it for bowstrings); and so does heavily waxed cobbler's thread—again, using *lots of it*, to make a big cord.

Note that crossbow bolts were driven by the released cord striking the flat end of the bolt. If I were making a crossbow today, however, I should make true arrows (maple or birch "dowels" make dandy

ones), to lie in a groove long enough to let the notched end of the arrow rest against the cocked bowstring, and with a two-fingered catch to hold the string, so that the arrow could be notched on the string between the two fingers of such a catch; when the projectile would be driven, not by a blow, but by a steady pressure from the instant of release of the cord, giving, I am sure, much the steadier flight.

Metal bullet jackets make splendid arrow or bolt points, or heads; just as many modern archery arrows are made today pointed with these. Or the bullet, with jacket, core and all, makes a good



ILLUSTRATING THE STANDARD METHOD OF PREPARING A CROSSBOW BOWSTRING. "A" SHOWS PEGS IN A BOARD PLACED AS FAR APART AS THE DESIRED LENGTH OF THE BOWSTRING, INCLUDING THE LOOPS AT THE ENDS. THE MATERIAL FOR THE CORD (HEMP, THREAD, CORD, "BARBOUR'S LINEN," FISHLINE, ETC.) IS THEN CARRIED AROUND THE PEGS UNTIL EACH SIDE OF THE SKEIN IS AS THICK AS ONE-HALF THE DESIRED THICKNESS OF THE COMPLETED CORD. THE WHOLE SKEIN IS THEN WRAPPED WITH STOUT THREAD AS SHOWN IN "B," SIMPLY TO HOLD THE SKEIN TOGETHER WHILE BEING TREATED IN THE NEXT OPERATION, THIS BEING A NECESSARY STEP TO PREVENT TANGLING UPON REMOVAL FROM THE PEGS. THE TWO SIDES OF THE SKEIN ARE THEN DRAWN TOGETHER AND WRAPPED STRONGLY, SMOOTHLY, AND VERY TIGHTLY AT BOTH ENDS, AROUND THE LOOP PORTIONS, AND THE CENTER. THE CENTER OF THE COMPLETED BOWSTRING IS THEN REINFORCED BY SIMILAR WRAPPINGS. WHEN THE WHOLE OPERATION IS CONDUCTED CAREFULLY, NEATLY, AND WITH WELL-WAXED CORD OF ANY DESIRED MATERIAL, A VERY STRONG, THICK, RESISTANT BOWSTRING WILL RESULT. THE CENTER MAY BE GIVEN AN ADDITIONAL LEATHER PROTECTION AGAINST WEAR, IF DESIRED.—FROM SIR RALPH PAYNE-GALLWEY'S "THE CROSSBOW"

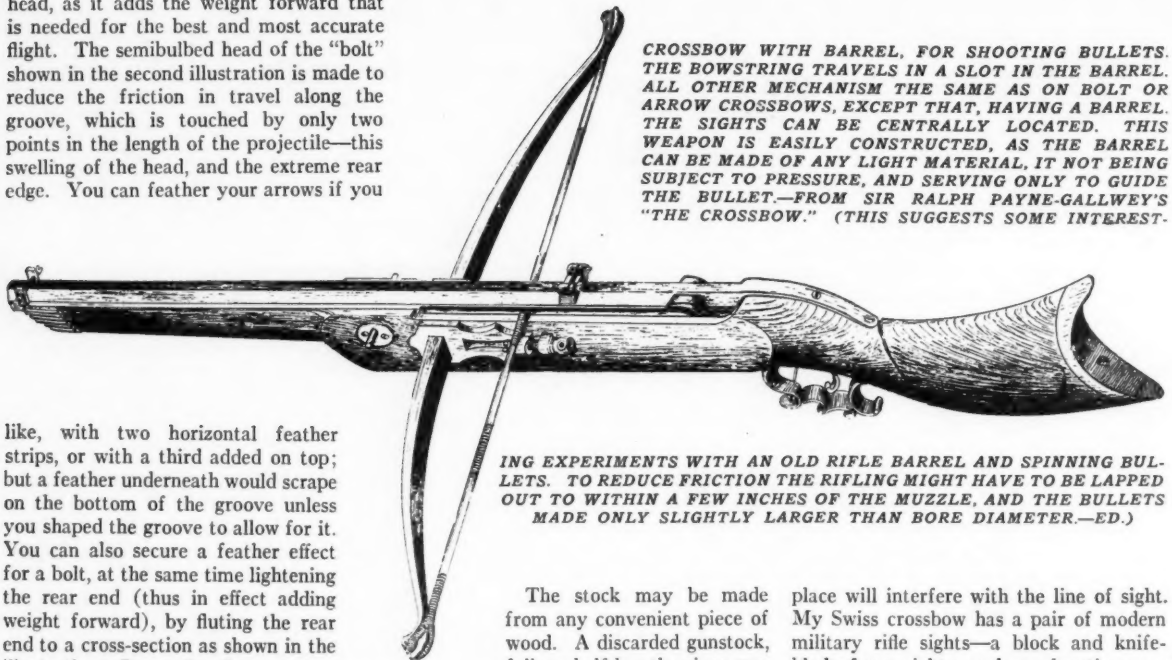
head, as it adds the weight forward that is needed for the best and most accurate flight. The semibulbed head of the "bolt" shown in the second illustration is made to reduce the friction in travel along the groove, which is touched by only two points in the length of the projectile—this swelling of the head, and the extreme rear edge. You can feather your arrows if you

like, with two horizontal feather strips, or with a third added on top; but a feather underneath would scrape on the bottom of the groove unless you shaped the groove to allow for it. You can also secure a feather effect for a bolt, at the same time lightening the rear end (thus in effect adding weight forward), by fluting the rear end to a cross-section as shown in the illustration. By cutting these grooves on a twist you can also impart a spin to the bolt in flight, a favorite treatment both of the ancient "quarrels" and of modern Swiss bolt arrows.

Note that the bow may be attached across the stock in any one of several convenient ways, from rawhide or leather strips tying through a hole in the stock (as in one of the illustrations), to iron fastenings. My Swiss crossbow has an iron crosspiece inset near the front end of the stock, the bow being held by long iron screws which enter lengthwise of the stock and screw into this crossplate.

How attach the bowstring to the end of the bow? The answer is: In any way most convenient for such form of bow and cord as you may have decided upon, and which will stand the heavy strain of being cocked, and the jar of being released. Note that in the Indian bow shown, the string is simply put through a round hole in the tip of the bow, and a knot then tied in it, big enough so that it will not pull through the hole; while the actual strain comes on the string pulling in a notch in the end of the bow. My Swiss bow has a sort of horn formed at each end of the heavy spring bow, over which horns the loops at the ends of the bowstring are simply slipped; the bow being slightly bent when this is done, so that the tension keeps the loops permanently in place. If the material of which your bow is made will stand it, simply notching the sides of the tip ends of the bow and tying or looping the ends of the string tightly in these notches will do perfectly.

CROSSBOW WITH BARREL, FOR SHOOTING BULLETS. THE BOWSTRING TRAVELS IN A SLOT IN THE BARREL. ALL OTHER MECHANISM THE SAME AS ON BOLT OR ARROW CROSSBOWS, EXCEPT THAT, HAVING A BARREL, THE SIGHTS CAN BE CENTRALLY LOCATED. THIS WEAPON IS EASILY CONSTRUCTED, AS THE BARREL CAN BE MADE OF ANY LIGHT MATERIAL, IT NOT BEING SUBJECT TO PRESSURE, AND SERVING ONLY TO GUIDE THE BULLET.—FROM SIR RALPH PAYNE-GALLWEY'S "THE CROSSBOW." (THIS SUGGESTS SOME INTEREST-



ING EXPERIMENTS WITH AN OLD RIFLE BARREL AND SPINNING BULLETS. TO REDUCE FRICTION THE RIFLING MIGHT HAVE TO BE LAPPED OUT TO WITHIN A FEW INCHES OF THE MUZZLE, AND THE BULLETS MADE ONLY SLIGHTLY LARGER THAN BORE DIAMETER.—ED.)

The stock may be made from any convenient piece of wood. A discarded gunstock, full or half-length, gives you a lot to start with. One from an old-style musket or the "old Springfield" is better than the more hollowed-out modern rifle stocks. Be sure to get your arrow groove perfectly straight, as that is what guarantees a straight line of flight.

The cord release and trigger arrangement is the only detail that may require study and ingenuity, as it has to be stout, unbreakable, must stand a powerful strain, and yet must let go promptly upon pulling the trigger. Sir Ralph's all had a revolving "nut" or catch, which is illustrated, held from revolving by the trigger, until the latter was pulled. The Indian bow shown has a mere notch in the stock, up and out of which the taut cord was simply pushed by an appropriate cam-shaped hump of the wooden trigger.

The sights may be made as simple or as elaborate as you wish; or you may have an old pair of rifle sights on hand. Note that they must be placed at one side of the arrow groove, or the arrow when in

place will interfere with the line of sight. My Swiss crossbow has a pair of modern military rifle sights—a block and knife-blade front sights, and an elevating rear peep sight of the old "Vetterli" military-rifle style, with a spring catch to hold it as set; but an ordinary notched bar or "buck-horn" from some old rifle will do excellently. The sights should of course be set in place only after the arm is otherwise completely finished, and then set to conform to its ascertained line of flight and trajectory of its projectiles.

A fairly powerful crossbow may be cocked by simply setting the front end of the stock on the ground, putting the feet on the bow, on either side of the stock, and pulling on the cord with the combined strength of arms, shoulders and back. Bows of up to 200 pounds "pull"—or as much more as you happen to have the strength for—may be cocked in this way; but the process is none too easy on either the weapon or the user. A cocking lever such as is shown in the fourth illustration is very simple—only two pieces of wood hinged together, with a stout hook on one end, as shown, and made as long and stout as necessary to afford all the power you please or may require. A big screw-eye is all you need in the front end of the stock for the lever hook to catch in.

Then—if you make one—just hunt up some of these archery cranks you may know of, and show them what your crossbow will do at those big, round targets with painted rings and a gold center, that they shoot at. Once you bring your sights to bear on that bullseye, it will be "just too bad" for those archers and their costly bows and nice shooting attitudes—that's all!



La Longue Carabine Hi-Speed

By FRANK ELWELL

NATTY BUMPO'S "carbine" was "longue," but slow. He alone never could have acquired from the Indians the sobriquet "La Longue Carabine." It required the aid of a good fiction writer like Fennimore Cooper. With Natty's type of charcoal burner, a rifleman would have to shoot from a rest, or be an all-fired good holder to hit any Indian accommodating enough to stand still.

A short time ago I bought one of the latest-type bolt-action, .22-calibre rifles with speed action. My offhand scores improved with this rifle. Golf is not the only game that is full of hazards, and some of the rifleman's mental hazards are hard to overcome. It may be that the new rifle improved my confidence. At any rate, results count.

These results relegated to the "also rans" an old pet "La Longue Carabine" (Stevens-Diller, relined Krag barrel on 414 action). These are days of high speed with accuracy, for driving, flying and shooting. We have the Hi-Speed .22 l. r., and also there is the Winchester Hornet. "Wild Bill" Hickock, the "Texas Kid," or any of the rest of us might be quick on the trigger (another product of the fiction-writer's art), but a slow action after the trigger is pulled can give time for a wobble big enough to wreck a beautiful score on the last shot.

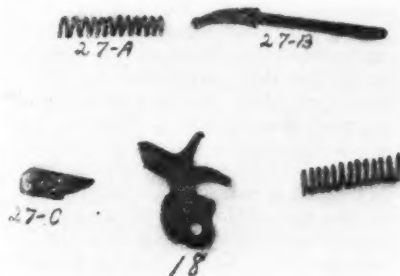


FIGURE 1

It is hard to cast aside an old friend, so we put our think-tank into action to see how to salvage the old pal. The Stevens hammer No. 18 is designed for use with either flat or coil spring. This hammer was purchased, together with coil main spring, No. 27A, main spring plunger, No. 27B, and plunger seat, 27C. These numbers are from price list of the Savage Arms Company, and are shown in figure 1. The hammer was then manicured as shown in the photograph, so as to reduce the weight as far as possible without undue weakening. Reducing the weight, of course, very materially reduces the inertia of starting, and gains some speed. Then to compensate the

striking power for the loss in weight, and get still more speed, more spring pressure was added by fitting another coil spring outside of the original one. In order that the extra spring might have a base at each end to act on, a small washer was slipped onto the plunger rod, before the springs were put in place, and then another washer was slipped onto the end of the rod before the plunger seat was placed. The action now appears to be very fast and gives clean, snappy ignition. Cocking is a little harder but not objectionable.

The rifle is shown in figure 2. In order to improve the holding of the piece, a block of bakelite was fitted to the trigger guard lever to form a pistol grip. The total cash outlay for the changes described was \$1.62 for parts furnished by Stevens Arms Company. When opportunity offers, this rifle will be compared with the speed bolt action by means of an ocelligraph, so as to get some real knowledge of the action speeds. At any rate, the mental hazard has gone; my scores are "in the pink of condition, but not too pink." The old "La Longue Carabine" is back in the good graces of her dad, and we are both happy.

A Stevens-Diller with heavy match barrel has been treated in the same manner, with equally good results.



FIGURE 2

IN DESCRIBING an old "gat" that I picked up and modernized, I do not mean to disparage any of the newer productions of our great revolver factories, but only to tell of a lucky thought that produced for me a great gun.

About four years ago a friend of mine showed me a ".44" S. & W. revolver he had picked up in a pawnshop. He really believed the gun to be a .44; that was what "the man" had told him it was. When I told him it was a .45, and no cartridges to be had any more, he flew into a fit and told me I could have the old gat. I was highly elated over the gift, and well pleased with the thought that I had one more item to add to my small collection of antiques.

AN OLD REVOLVER MODERNIZED

By W. A. WRIGHT

After a few days' possession of this "new" old gun, I began to experiment with a few of our modern cartridges to see if any of these could be made to serve in the old-timer. Going down the line of .45s, I finally hit upon the .45 Auto-Rim. After thoroughly checking up this cartridge as to size of bullet and shell, I found that, except for the head, which was too thick to allow the cylinder to close against the breech, everything seemed O. K. I took the "Old Schofield" to a noted gunsmith of Los Angeles, and had him countersink the chambers so that the cartridges would

drop in just enough to allow the action to close. There it was, a perfect fit! A perfect gun! This same gunsmith fitted a new and modern front sight, altered the notch of the rear sight, and the old revolver was ready for trial. The accuracy proved to be O. K. Some had predicted that the Auto-Rim cartridge would be too powerful for this old arm, but this has not proved to be the case. The gun handles this cartridge beautifully, and is pleasant to shoot.

On the range of the Long Beach Revolver Club, in a contest match with the Los Angeles Revolver Club, the writer made with this revolver the following scores: 82, 84, 90, 92, 94 and two 98's at 25 yards.

MY ONTARIO TRIP (Continued from page 15)

A very much better country lies to the west and southwest of the western end of Lac Seul. One may take a steamer from Hudson, which is 10 miles beyond Sioux Lookout, on the Canadian National Railway, and reach the west end of Lac Seul in one day. From there southwest all the way to Minaki, on the railroad, is a very wonderful unspoiled and unhunted country of lakes and rivers, easy to get through, a good map available of it, which is believed to be the best moose country in western Ontario. Would that I had a couple of months in which to investigate it.

After returning to Sioux Lookout I spent some time investigating the hunting conditions throughout all of Canada, in order to gather first-hand information on it for our readers. So much more can be done personally, and much more reliable data can be acquired than could possibly be gotten by mail. I interviewed hunters, guides, game wardens, and the game departments, and I also obtained a very large amount of most reliable and useful data from the officials of the Canadian National Railway, who were most kind and accommodating to me throughout the whole trip. Based upon this data, we have prepared a memorandum on Hunting in Canada,* which we hope will be of considerable help to others who contemplate trips into the northern game-lands.

*This memorandum can be had gratis from the Dope Bag Department of this magazine, as a part of the service rendered by this department.—EDITOR.

SHORT BARREL HANDGUNS

(Continued from page 17)

not in direct proportion to the distance between sights, when the sights are as near together as they must be on a pistol.

"Later experiments indicate that the sights on a 7-inch barrel gun are much more sharply defined for many shooters, and probably this permits more than enough greater accuracy of sighting to make up for any disadvantage due to the shorter distance between sights.

"Knowing that the 7-inch gun, due to the heavy barrel, would balance as perfectly as the finest revolver, and shoot with almost exactly the same degree of accuracy as the 10-inch barrel, and also that the shorter sight radius did not affect the accuracy of sighting to any great extent, it was determined to manufacture a few of these guns, and obtain reports from expert shots with both Single-Shot pistols and revolvers on shooting at both 20 and 50 yards.

"The exceptionally fine shooting of Major Hatcher and Ensign Renshaw at

Bisley with one of these 7-inch guns, and the work done by many other pistol marksmen, both at the National Matches and later, shows that for many shooters the short barrel Single-Shot has features which make it able to produce even better scores than the longer barrel gun.

"The experience of many experts now clearly shows that two classes of shooters can use the short barrel pistol to advantage. First, those who have averaged to do better shooting with a revolver than with a 10-inch gun, can make decidedly better scores with this extremely accurate short barrel gun; and second, those shooters who are troubled with "fuzzy sights," as the less widely spaced sights on the 7-inch gun stand out much more sharply and make sighting not only decidedly more accurate, but very much more pleasing.

"Many shooters have commented upon the greater ease of sighting with the 7-inch gun, reporting that because of the less movement of the sights, they are able to get the shot away during the best part of the hold. This feature is easily understood when it is remembered that being closer together, the same angular movement will cause less motion of the sights. It must be remembered, however, that while the shorter radius produces less movement of the sights, this less easily noticed misalignment affects the accuracy of sighting to a greater extent than it would with the 10-inch gun. However, due to the more clearly defined sights, errors of alignment are more easily noticed with the result that sighting is actually more accurate, and the group obtained most pleasing.

"The really expert shot with the 10-inch barrel pistol will find that his scores will be almost exactly as high with the 7-inch gun, but that he will shoot somewhat more quickly, due to the less movement of the sights, while the shooter who has done his best work with a revolver, or who has not been able to beat his revolver scores with the 10-inch pistol, will find that the 7-inch barrel Single-Shot will give him decidedly higher scores, because of the superior accuracy of the Single-Shot as compared with the revolver."

MY GUN BEARER

(Continued from page 18)

Of course pride goeth before a fall, for just as we were picking up the guns a chuck which we had not seen before raced across the crest of the hill about 20 yards away, and paused on the edge of his hole to look us over. I took a quick snap shot at him, and tore up the dirt a foot in front of his nose. He somersaulted into his hole, flirting his little stubby tail in my face as he went down. The silence was so pronounced

for a few seconds that it was painful, but finally Dorothy eased the situation by saying, "Come on, Uncle Mead, we'll leave him until next spring and go over and get the big one." I had explained to Dorothy some time previously that we must not shoot all of the chucks, because they made burrows for the rabbits and other game to use. You see, I am training her to be a good conservationist.

By the time all this had happened the sun had gotten pretty well over into the west, and I was anxious to have a shot at the big fellow who was still feeding around in the meadow quite a long distance off, and perhaps 150 yards from any cover. It required a careful stalk, so we dropped down into the valley out of sight and made a big detour so that we could come up behind a little knoll on which stood a big hickory tree. This would give us a long shot with a rest against the tree, the light at our back, and the wind right. I handed Dorothy the .25, and took the .250 for the long range. By crawling the last few yards, keeping the hole of the tree in line with the chuck, we finally reached the crest of the knoll; and there he was facing us, about 160 yards away. I slowly raised up on one knee and rested the rifle barrel along the side of the tree. Some motion or noise caused the chuck to raise his head, so that his chest was exposed. The cross hairs came to rest just under his chin, and I squeezed. At the report he turned end for end and lay still; and my reputation was redeemed. The .250 hollow point had gone clean through him, messing things up quite considerably.

Dorothy Jean and I both voted the afternoon a success, and she insisted upon carrying the two "bears" home so that Mother could take our pictures in the morning.

Both my Savage Sporters are extremely fine guns for chucks. The .25-20 using the Hi-Speed shell is to my mind the ideal chuck gun for use in a thickly settled section such as I have described, and I have killed with it at 167 yards, measured, although I prefer to stalk to within 100 or 125 yards, as the little 60 grain bullet deflects considerably at the extreme ranges if there is any wind.

MAGNUM SHOTGUNS

(Continued from page 20)

	Number	Per cent
No. 3, 30-inch circle, 40 yards	196	85.2
No. 3, 30-inch circle, 40 yards	208	90.43
No. 3, 30-inch circle, 40 yards	190	82.6
No. 3, 30-inch circle, 40 yards	194	84.35

Average

84.45

Patterning of No. 4 Lubaloy shot, charge taken as running 146 to the ounce, 292 to the charge:

	Number	Per cent
No. 4, 30-inch circle, 40 yards	238	81.5
No. 4, 30-inch circle, 40 yards	243	83.22
No. 4, 30-inch circle, 40 yards	262	89.72
No. 4, 30-inch circle, 40 yards	275	94.18
No. 4, 30-inch circle, 40 yards	267	91.4

Average

87.67

No. 2 Lubaloy shot, running 97 to the ounce, 194 to charge:

	Number	Per cent
No. 2, 30-inch circle, 40 yards	164	84
No. 2, 30-inch circle, 40 yards	174	89.2
No. 2, 30-inch circle, 40 yards	178	91.7
No. 2, 30-inch circle, 40 yards	160	82.5
No. 2, 30-inch circle, 40 yards	170	87.6
Average	—	87.2

No. 4 Lubaloy, same load as above:

	Number	Per cent
No. 4, 30-inch circle, 60 yards	135	46.23
No. 4, 30-inch circle, 60 yards	129	44.17
No. 4, 30-inch circle, 60 yards	154	52.74
No. 4, 30-inch circle, 60 yards	140	48
No. 4, 30-inch circle, 60 yards	147	50.34
Average	—	48.32

No. 2 Lubaloy, same load as above:

	Number	Per cent
No. 2, 30-inch circle, 60 yards	97	50
No. 2, 30-inch circle, 60 yards	107	55.16
No. 2, 30-inch circle, 60 yards	102	52.68
No. 2, 30-inch circle, 60 yards	98	50.51
No. 2, 30-inch circle, 60 yards	111	57.21
Average	—	53.1

No. 3 Lubaloy, running in this load 220 pellets, 2 ounces to charge:

	Number	Per cent
No. 3, 30-inch circle, 60 yards	102	46.36
No. 3, 30-inch circle, 60 yards	124	56.36
No. 3, 30-inch circle, 60 yards	133	60.45
No. 3, 30-inch circle, 60 yards	115	52.3
No. 3, 30-inch circle, 60 yards	126	57.27
Average	—	54.54

Of course a more definite check on the shells and gun could have been had by shooting 10 shots to the series, but probably the figures would not have been changed a great deal. To me it seemed that I had done plenty of shooting. Some few other shots were fired; a few rounds of No. 5 went about 82%, with patterns of 300. One round of sixes from which a fourth of an ounce had been removed, counted 342 in the pattern. One round of BB's went 79, which is 79%. The gun didn't appear to handle BB's as well as smaller shot. (By the way, Harry Howland, the superintendent of the Ithaca plant, removed a charge of fours and put in 2 ounces of No. 7½, getting a pattern of 607, or around 87%.)

No shooting has been done at 80 yards, though this is the distance for which the gun was designed. However, some deductions can be made from the patterns given. For example, 100 No. 4 shot in the 30-inch circle is supposed to be enough to kill single ducks. The pattern with fours at 60 yards was 141, which is a pretty good guarantee that the load would go beyond 60 yards, anyway. Again digressing, ten or a dozen years ago, when the Super Fox was being developed, I asked the Parkers what pattern they would guarantee from a 10 bore at 40 yards. They said 140, No. 4 shot.

Comparing the present 10 magnum with the most powerful gun up to its time, the 10-gauge 1½-ounce gun, the present arm patterns 257 No. 4 shot against 237 as the entire charge of the old gun. With No. 3 shot the average pattern was 194 at 40 yards, against the entire charge of 187 for the old magnum with 1½ ounces; and in the same way No. 2 shot patterned

169, against a charge of 158 for the old gun. If the original big ten would go to 70 yards, which most people thought it would, then this one ought to go to 80 yards. It will have to be admitted, though, that the man who bought a gun like this to shoot decoyed ducks or ducks under 40 yards would be silly. The gun is intended to develop an expert knowledge of long-range shooting.

We have now treated the whole line of American magnum shotguns. The Long Range Smith and the Super Fox are good up to 60 yards, using No. 5 or No. 4 shot. The 10-gauge 1½ ounce gun with No. 4 shot is effective up to 70 yards, and is readily handled by the man of average strength. It is an excellent gun. Lastly we have the magnum 10 with its 2-ounce load of 4, 3, or 2 shot, quite capable of taking single ducks at 80 yards. It is intended for pass shooting and for no other purpose. If I couldn't get the ducks to stay at least 60 yards away I'd get up and "shoo" them!

HIT—OR MISS?

(Continued from page 21)

been frightened by the splash of dust and the crack of my bullet. I waved him good-bye and wished him well, for long-range shooting at a running gazelle is not one of the best things I do.

After a few hundred yards at full speed, the gazelle stopped and soon lay down. I then decided that my bullet had ricocheted and wounded him. I went back to camp to give him a chance to die quietly. We kept the glasses on the animal, but apparently it did not move.

Later, Clark and I approached the gazelle and found it stone dead. It had bled considerably from nose and mouth, and there were several drops of blood on the hairs of its neck. We skinned the animal very carefully. A very close examination by both of us showed that there were no holes in the skin and no internal evidences of either a bullet or piece of broken rock having penetrated the body. There were numerous bruises and contusions on the flesh of the neck and throat, but these were the only wounds we were able to discover.

What had happened was evident. My Springfield bullet, a Western 180-grain open-point boat-tail, had hit a small rock and had driven pieces of it against the animal's neck and throat with sufficient force to kill it. The point of impact of my bullet was a few feet in front of the gazelle and the bruises showed that several pieces had hit it. For museum purposes it was what might be termed a perfect specimen.

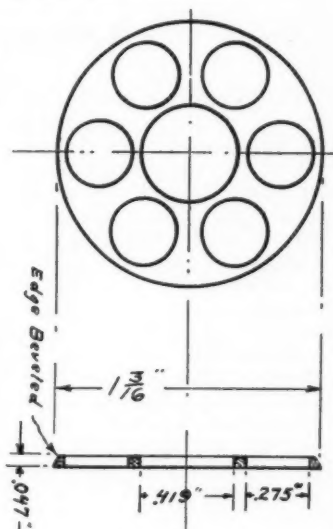
The foregoing is not intended to start a controversy. If, however, other readers

of the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN have had similar experiences, descriptions of them might be of interest.

Making Old Revolvers Safe For Use With the High-Speed .22'S

By G. H. ZIMMER

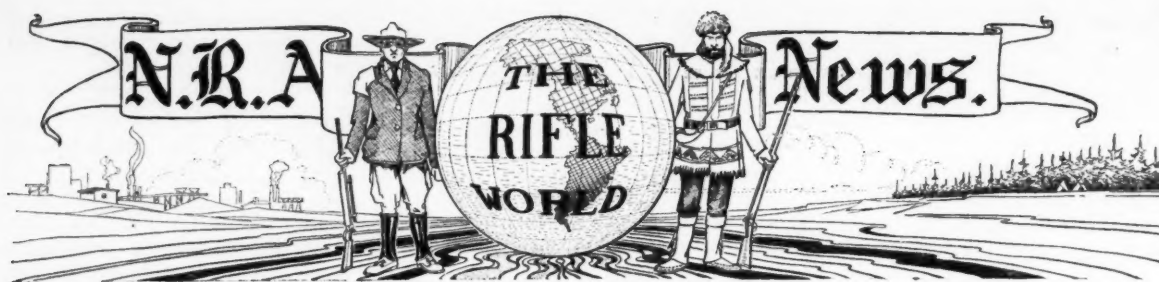
I HAVE recently made a device which enables me to use with safety the new high-speed .22 long-rifle cartridges in my old .22-32 Smith & Wesson revolver. This device, as the accompanying sketch indicates, consists of a disc of good grade steel accurately machined to fit over the heads of the cartridges after they have been placed in the cylinder.



In making this disc the holes for the cartridge heads were laid off and drilled smaller than desired, and then were enlarged by hand reaming, and "drawn" to exact alignment with a round file during the process of enlarging. The outside edge was beveled sufficiently to clear the back cylinder stop, and the center hole was also slightly beveled to make sure of clearing the cylinder-operating pawl or hand.

The disc has added very little time to the loading and unloading of the revolver, and during the shooting of a great many rounds of high-speed ammunition has given no trouble at all. It may be possible that similar designs could be adapted to other revolvers of older type, the owners of which desire to use high-speed cartridges.

An unloaded revolver should never be snapped with this disc in place, for without at least one cartridge (or empty case) in place the disc is apt to get turned so as to be struck by the firing pin, causing damage to disc or firing pin, or both.



Conducted by C. B. Baker

Southwestern and Texas Annual Meets

STARTING exactly on schedule for the first time in several years, the Sixth Annual Southwestern Pistol and Small-Bore Rifle tournament got under way Sunday morning, May 22, on the Dallas Rifle Club range. A heavy rain had fallen Saturday afternoon, and Sunday morning saw a boiling Texas sun and a heavy, constantly shifting mirage to make the going plenty tough.

Match I, 20 shots at 200 yards, occupied the entire forenoon. The veteran Thurman Randle won this event with 194 x 200, one point better than Capt. W. B. Wilson, of Ardmore, Okla. Jesse Raven, of Austin, was third with 191, and Dick Wilziewski, El Paso cavalryman, also posted 191 for fourth medal.

McLeod Greathouse and Neal Smith, of Fort Worth, led the way in the early afternoon firing to win the two-man team match with a score of 397 x 400. Eric Johnson and Harry Wilson, of Ardmore, came in with a 397 but were outranked at the longer range.

Thirty shots at 100 yards, any sights, finished the day. This match was won by Gene Farren, of Austin, with a perfect score, 300 x 300. Thurman Randle had this event in the bag until he loaned Farren his gun and furnished a box of his pet ammunition. Randle's score of 299 was second.

Monday morning at starting time the entire 50-yard firing point was taken up by shooters anxious to get the 30-shot metallic-sight match out of the way. O. O. Cook, of Dallas, showed the way with 299 x 300. R. C. Pope, of Dallas, and Randle finished second and third, respectively, each with 298.

Following the 50-yard match, team captains nominated their five best men and the most interesting match of the tournament was begun. The Dallas team, expertly coached by Randle, posted 1,975 x

2,000 to cop the event. The Oklahoma team, under the guidance of Eric Johnson, was in second place with 1,967, and Fort Worth was third with 1,955. Dallas' score set up a new Southwestern record for this match. Harry Wilson, of Ardmore, with a 398, was high individual.

The entire afternoon of the last day was given over to the firing of the Dewar Match. A shifty tailwind caught some of the more venturesome souls who sallied forth early in the afternoon, and this caused a general slowing up of events until an hour before closing time. Caution had its reward, for the winning score, 395 x 400, made by Pope, of Dallas, was among the last to come in. Smith, of Fort Worth, Cook, of Dallas, and Greathouse, of Fort Worth, each hung up 395, and finished in the order named.

Randle had little trouble winning the Rifle Aggregate with his fine score of 1,185 x 1,200. Pope took second with 1,180, and Raven third with 1,177. O. O. Cook and Captain Wilson also won medals in the aggregate with scores of 1,175 and 1,174, respectively.

Two high-school rifle teams were entered from Dallas and one from Ardmore, Okla., in this department. Highland Park, of Dallas, took first with 757 x 800. Ardmore was second with 746 and Dallas Tech trailed with 732.

Eric Johnson was far in the lead when the votes were counted for the Doc Watson trophy in the "Bull Shooter's" match. Johnson qualified as a candidate when he went to the firing line in the 200-yard event with his telescope set one complete turn off for windage. The trophy was a 15-inch statue of a Texas longhorn steer.

The pistol range did a nice business both days, and a representative aggregation of hand-arm exponents were on the line. Members of Lieut. Ivan Yeaton's University of Oklahoma team won four of the six

individual matches. Bob Mayrath, University of Oklahoma, copped the first match Sunday morning at 25 yards, and his team mate, Jack Louthan, was winner of the 50-yard event. Rex May, of the San Antonio police team, won the slow and timed fire contest, and Louthan was winner of a slow-fire match at 25 yards. Ivan Miller, Louthan, and Wilziewski had the same scores, 184 x 200, in a timed-fire match at 25 yards. After the tie was broken, they finished in the order named.

San Antonio police took the five-man team match with a score of 889 x 1,000. Oklahoma University was close behind with 884, and an outlaw team brought up the rear with 871. Tate, of San Antonio, and Bowman, of Oklahoma, were high individuals with 185 x 200 each.

Dick Wilziewski, with 709 x 800, won the Pistol Aggregate. Ivan Miller was second with 701 and Tom Mayrath was third with 698. Louthan, last year's winner, was fourth with 694.

Scott and McDonald, of Waco, Tex., put on an interesting demonstration of protective pistol shooting and it is possible that this quick-draw event may be added to the program as a competitive match next year.—HARRY L. WILSON.

TEXAS PISTOL MATCHES

SENSATIONAL shooting featured the Twelfth Annual State Pistol Matches of the Texas State Rifle Association in San Antonio, May 7 and 8. Scores were on a par with Camp Perry scores and the conduct of the matches elicited praise from shooters of all parts of the state.

The runner-up at the National Matches in the National Individual in 1931, Lieut. C. F. Densford, of the Liberty Pistol and Rifle Club, San Antonio, copped top honors and the Individual Pistol Championship with 556 x 600 over the 50-yard National Match course on the Standard American target. He was closely pressed by Charles Askins, U. S. Border Patrol, El Paso. At the end of the first day, Askins was one point ahead of Densford, 280 to 279, while

L. L. Cline, State N. R. A. Secretary, San Antonio, was third with 272. On the second day, however, Densford passed Askins, getting 277 to his opponent's 275. Final score: Densford, 556; Askins, 555.

The matches, with the three high scorers in each, follow:

Fort Worth Rifle and Pistol Club Trophy, 50-yard National Match course: Don Nissen, San Antonio, 275; Lieutenant Densford, 274; Askins, 267.

Individual Military Match, Milstead Trophy, 25 yards, .45 caliber: Askins, 276; L. L. Cline, 266; R. Wilzewski, Fort Bliss, 264.

Barbera Sport Shop Trophy, 50 yards, .38 caliber or larger: Askins, 95; H. M. Cline, 94; A. O. Nissen, San Antonio, 92.

McNell Jewelry Company Trophy, 25 yards, timed fire: L. L. Cline, 99; Lieutenant Densford, 96; I. E. Nitschke, Austin, 96.

Bettencourt Jewelry Company Trophy, 25 yards, rapid fire: Askins, 95; D. Nissen, 94; R. F. Tate, San Antonio, 92.

Six leaders end first half State Championship: Askins, 280; Lieutenant Densford, 279; L. L. Cline, 272; D. Nissen, 271; Rex S. May, San Antonio, and H. M. Cline, San Antonio, each 269.

Any Pistol or Revolver Match, 20 shots at 25 yards, slow fire: Lieutenant Densford, 200; May, 197; Askins, 197.

Peace Officers' Two-man Team Match, 25 yards: May, 284, and Capt. W. C. Dickman, San Antonio, 267, for 551 total; J. E. Brownfield, El Paso, 260, and Charles Askins, 284, for 544 total.

Individual Tyro Match, 10 shots slow, 10 timed fire, 25 yards: D. O. Callagher, Laredo, 188; Brownfield, 188; Homer Allen, San Antonio, 183.

Two-man Rapid Fire Team Match, 25 yards: Askins, 91, and Wilzewski, 91, for 182 total.

Bell Trophy Match, 50 yard N. M. course, second half State Match: Lieutenant Densford, 277; Askins, 275; C. Hegemann, San Antonio, 275.

Capurro Trophy, Texas State Individual Championship, total Barbera, McNell, Bettencourt and Bell Matches: Lieutenant Densford, 556; Askins, 555; Wilzewski, D. Nissen and May, each 534, ranking in order named.

San Antonio Light Trophy, State Team Championship, 50-yard N. M. course: Liberty Pistol and Rifle Club, 1,043; San Antonio first team, 1,042; Liberty second team, 996.

Re-entry: H. M. Cline, 272, first day; Lieutenant Densford, 274, second day.

There was an average of 63 entries in the matches, by far the largest State Matches ever held in Texas. In winning the State Team Championship, the Liberty Club took the title for the sixth time out of eight times offered. The matches, held prior to the State Police Chiefs and Sheriffs Convention Matches, attracted a number of police officers.

Arrangements for the matches were made by the San Antonio Police Department under the supervision of Chief O. W. Kilday. The shooters were more than pleased with their reception and the conduct of the matches. Eighteen shooters were accommodated on the firing line at a time and, under the direction of Capt. T. W. Wessels, 9th Infantry, chief range officer, the relays were run through with the smoothest dispatch in the history of the Texas association.

Scoring was done with the assistance of C. B. McCubbins, of the Peters Cartridge Company; E. F. Mitchell, of the N. R. A. staff, and Captain McDonald, of the San Antonio Detective Bureau. Captain McDonald was also in charge of the target detail of motorcycle police of the local department. T. B. McCullough was time-keeper.

It is planned to invite the T. S. R. A. again to hold the matches in San Antonio next year—L. L. CLINE, State N. R. A. Secretary.

A SIGHTING-IN CHART

NOT only in the gallery, but also in outdoor events, we find that a great many riflemen, including many experienced men, take many shots before they are sighted in. It seems that they do not stop to figure just where they should move their sights in order to direct their shots into the 10-ring. Among the beginners this is very true, and I have seen tyros, without the knowledge of sight setting, lose much time and ammunition before they were sighted in.

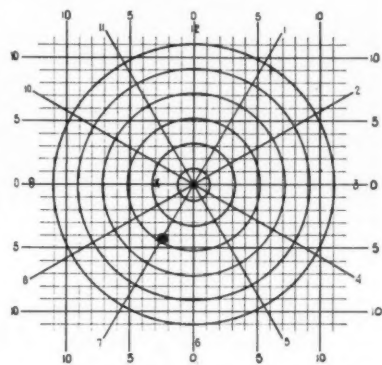


CHART FOR SIGHTING-IN AT 75 FEET

A number of matches require that only one or two sighters be taken and the man who cannot judge the exact setting of his sights is handicapped before the match begins. A rifleman cannot afford to lose record points over the firing of sighters.

As you will note, the accompanying chart does away with this unnecessary moving of sights back and forth. It is a great help to instructors as they can teach the beginners the exact movement of their sights in order to get their shots in the 10 ring.

The chart represents a 75-foot official N. R. A. target. Each vertical and horizontal line represents one-half minute of angle or one click on all sights with half-minute of angle clicks. Sights with quarter-minute clicks, the lines represent two clicks. The 30 and 60-degree lines represent the figures on the clock for exact location of shots. For example: If the first shot fired hits the target on the 8-ring at 7 o'clock, then in order to place the next shot in the 10-ring, the rear sight must be moved 4 clicks upward on the elevation screw, and 3 clicks to the right on the windage screw. The next shot will be a 10. The same kind of chart can be designed for 50-foot shooting.

In order to construct these charts, one need only follow these outlined directions. First, draw the outline of the target rings making them twice the diameter of that given in the N. R. A. official program book. These lines should be made slightly heavier than the cross-lines. Then

lay out the vertical and horizontal lines, making them .174 of an inch apart, which is twice the distance of correction one-half minute of sight angle, or one click makes on your target at a distance of 50 feet. For 75 feet, these lines should be spaced .261 of an inch apart or twice the distance of correction one click, or half minute of sight angle, makes at 75 feet. Always lay out these lines starting at the center of the target. These lines should be drawn in lighter lines than the target lines. Next with a 30/60-degree angle, lay out the time lines, crossing the target center each time. These lines should be as heavy as the target lines. Place the click and time figures on their correct lines and your charts are ready for use.

By drawing these charts on tracing cloth with tracing ink, as many blueprints as needed for the club can be made. The charts can be placed on the club bulletin board, or each member can place one inside the lid of his shooting kit to which he can refer at any time. I have found these charts a big help in training new men and very helpful to the entire club.—R. E. LOUDEN, Director of Marksmanship, Pennsylvania Department, American Legion.

OBSELETE PISTOL SHOOT

AN Obsolete Pistol Match was held May 15 by the Roxbury Rifle and Pistol Club at Dover, N. J., only cap-and-ball pistols being permitted. All the guns used were of the type used in the Civil War and Western frontier days and some had seen actual service. All competitors used black powder. The match was fired at 15 yards.

H. W. Amundsen, of the Plainfield Club, using a single-shot Tobias, won the match with a score of 198. Albert H. Ward, of the Roxbury club, was second with 197 and Henry Trainor, also of the Roxbury club, was third with 190, both shooting .44-caliber Remingtons.

Some of the shooters encountered trouble with their old weapons, which spoiled scores to some extent, but all guns finished the match without any accident. There were fifteen entries.

NAVY RETAINS KYNE CUP

THE Battle Force Rifle Team, under Lieut. James P. Clay, retained possession of the Peter B. Kyne Trophy by defeating the San Francisco Bay Area N. R. A. Team at Fort Barry, Calif., on May 1. The score was 2,824 to 2,787 out of a possible 3,000. Twelve-man teams fired. D. J. McLain, U. S. S. *West Virginia*, was high with 243, and Paul Johnson, of Santa Cruz, a member of the civilian team, was second with 242.

In a small-bore match on the Olympic Club range, the Olympic Club defeated a Navy team, 1,627 to 1,623, on May 11. M. D. McVey, of the winning team, was high individual with 289 x 300.

The small-bore event closed the most active program of shooting ever held in the San Francisco Bay Area with the Navy. The matches were arranged by James F. McCue, N. R. A. State Secretary.

Kentfield Matches

Seventeen 6-man teams fired over the National Pistol Course for the Kentfield Chamber of Commerce Trophy in pistol and revolver matches held on the Kent estate, Kentfield, on April 24. The Los Angeles Police Team traveled over 1,000 miles to participate and ultimately to win the trophy. The U. S. Fleet, arriving in port the night before, had three teams entered. The 30th Infantry and U. S. Marines, Mare Island, also had teams entered. The police teams used their .38-caliber revolvers and the Service teams used the .45. The scores:

Los Angeles Police, 1,491; San Francisco Traffic Revolver Club, 1,439; 250th Coast Artillery, C. N. G., No. 1, 1,401; Berkeley Police, No. 1, 1,399; 250th C. A., No. 2, 1,343; Marines, 1,315; U. S. Fleet, No. 1, 1,290; 30th Infantry, 1,279; Marin County Police, 1,263; San Francisco Traffic, No. 2, 1,259; Alameda Police, 1,220; San Quentin Guards, 1,218; 250th C. A., No. 3, 1,171; U. S. Fleet, No. 2, 1,161; Berkeley Police, No. 2, 1,144; U. S. Fleet, No. 3, 1,093; 159th Infantry, C. N. G., 1,064.

NATIONAL BOARD MATCHES

THE National Intercollegiate Rifle Team Matches, fired under the supervision of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, have been concluded. Thirty-four senior units, 47 junior units and seven 55c schools competed. The five high teams in the various divisions and their scores follow:

Senior: University of Washington, Seattle, Wash., 7,811; State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash., 7,732; University of Cincinnati, 7,730; New York University, New York City, 7,695; North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N. Dak., 7,692.

Junior: Western Kentucky State Teachers College, Bowling Green, Ky., 7,707; New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., 7,666; Alameda High School, Alameda, Calif., 7,658; Greenbrier Military School, Lewisburg, W. Va., 7,654; Gloucester High School, Gloucester, Mass., 7,651.

Section 55c Schools: Porterville Union High School and Junior College, Porterville, Calif., 7,607; Washington (D. C.) High Schools, white, 7,540; Xavier High School, New York City, 7,415; Hamilton High School, Hamilton, Ohio, 7,402; Amarillo High School, Amarillo, Tex., 7,215.

NEW LONG ISLAND RANGE

THROUGH the establishment of a new range near Babylon, suitable for service rifle firing, shooting will take on a new meaning for many Long Island riflemen who have been handicapped by the lack of convenient facilities.

The new range was built by Babylon Post No. 94, American Legion. It is located about 7 miles north of Babylon on what is known as Pine Hill Farm.

HONOR ROLL—100 PER CENT N. R. A. CLUBS

NEW CLUBS ADDED TO HONOR ROLL DURING THE PAST MONTH.

(All club members are individual members of the N. R. A.)

REIDSVILLE RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB,

James D. Womack, *Secretary*,
Reidsville, N. C.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH PURSUIT SQUADRON RIFLE AND PISTOL CLUB,

Russell H. Butts, *Secretary*,
Mather Field, Calif.

LITTLE FALLS RIFLE AND PISTOL CLUB,

A. J. Pappenfus, *Secretary*,
Pap's Sport Goods and Confectionery,
Little Falls, Minn.

CAPITOL CITY RIFLE CLUB,

D. W. Shortridge, *Secretary-Treasurer*,
734 Newton Street,
Lansing, Mich.

TRI-COUNTY RIFLE AND PISTOL CLUB, INC., CAMDEN, N. J.,

William C. Feffries, *Secretary*,
27 Emerald Avenue,
Westmont, N. J.

HANOVER RIFLE CLUB,

Maville D. E. Schue, *Secretary*,
213 Second Avenue,
Hanover, Pa.

AMERICAN LEGION POST No. 47 AND 40/8, VOITURE No. 37, RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB,

Fred L. Stolte, *Secretary-Treasurer*,
905 Crescent Drive,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Butler Meet Draws Shooters of Five States

WHILE a high wind and rapid light changes made high scores difficult to achieve, the second annual Butler (Pa.) Tri-State Small-Bore Tournament was highly successful and was marked by keen competition. Five states and 49 different cities were represented among the more than 150 competitors. The meet, sponsored by the Standard Steel Car Corporation Rifle Club, was held at Alameda Park, near Butler, May 30 and 31 and June 1.

Scoring 195 at 50 yards and 196 at 100 yards for a 391 total, which outranked two other 391s, R. E. Loudon, of Butler, won the Tri-State Individual Championship and the Butler Eagle Trophy, emblematic of the title. L. L. Field, of New Brighton, with 195 at 50 yards and 196 at 100 yards, was second and J. Crolley, of Tarentum, was third with 199 at 50 yards and 192 over the longer range. F. Sheffer, of Franklin, and R. A. Wright, of Butler, were fourth and fifth, respectively. Sheffer had 390 and Wright, 389.

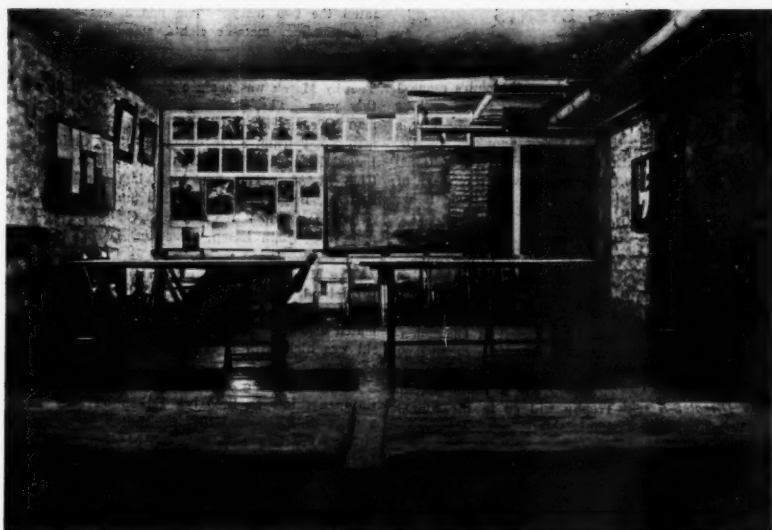
In the Two-man Team Championship, J. Woolshlager, of Castorland, N. Y., and R. E. Loudon, of Butler, came out on top with 785, the former getting 390 and the latter, 395. J. J. Faith, of Arnold, Pa., 388, and R. C. Owens, Butler, 393, a total of 781, were second. Third place was taken by C. C. Harmer and C. Wachsmuth, both of Butler, the former getting 391 and the latter, 390, for a 781 total. The winning team was awarded the Dallas Young trophy.

George Milnes, of New Castle, Pa., won the Individual Any-sight Match with 198 at 50 yards and 196 at 100 yards for a 394 total, giving him the Jim Lyon trophy. W. T. Bryan, of Roslyn, had 199 at 50 yards and 195 at 100 yards, a 394 total, for second honors, and J. H. Rackie, of Philadelphia, with 196 at 50 yards and 197 at 100 yards, a 393 total, was third. J. I. Davis, of Swissville, Pa., was fourth with 393 and R. E. Loudon was fifth with 392.

The American Legion Trophy for the Small-Bore Championship, an aggregate, went to Loudon with 783. Rackie was second with 781, and Woolshlager was third with 778. J. I. Davis and W. T. Bryan had 777s for fourth and fifth places, respectively.

The Victory Rifle Club, of Butler, took the Five-man Team Match with a score of 1,953, which gave it the L. E. Conway trophy. The team was composed of C. C. Harmer, C. Wachsmuth, R. A. Wright, C. Bashline and K. Troutman. The Standard Steel Car Corporation Rifle Club was second with 1,952, the Fort Pitt Rifle Club, of Pittsburgh, was third with 1,945, and the Tarentum Sportsman's Association Rifle Club was fourth with 1,934.

J. W. Witherspoon was statistical officer, assisted by G. Rynders. J. A. Hill was official scorer, Virgil Richard, assisted by Walter Gaiser, was in charge of the range, and Allen Dufford was technical officer.



WHERE MEMBERS FIRE OR WAIT TO FIRE ON WELL ARRANGED AND WELL KEPT INDOOR RANGE OF TWIN CITY RIFLE CLUB OF THE TONAWANDAS.

INSTALLING of an indoor range of its own has resulted in a doubling of the membership of the Twin City Rifle Club of the Tonawandas. The excellently arranged and equipped range is in the basement of the I. O. O. F. Temple in North Tonawanda, N. Y. The range is 50 feet and has four firing points.

The club was chartered in June, 1927, but until March, 1931, little was accom-

plished because of the lack of a range of its own. Since the installation of the range, however, matters have been different. During the past indoor season, the club won 13 of its 16 shoulder-to-shoulder matches, and finished third in the N. R. A. Interclub League in which it competed.

Wednesday is the club's regular club night and no matches are allowed to conflict with the plans for the night.

Ohio Small Bore Matches

IN THE Seventh Annual Small-Bore Tournament of the Ohio State Rifle and Pistol Association, held April 1, 2 and 3 at Fort Hayes, L. A. Wilkins won the State Championship and with it the championship cup and plaque. Gail Evans, with 685 x 700, was but one point behind the winner to take second place and H. H. Jacobs was third with 684.

Jacobs won the Columbus Dispatch Trophy Match with 487, followed by Wilkins with 486 and Evans with 485. The course was 10 shots standing, kneeling and sitting, and 20 shots prone, 50 feet, any sights.

Yearsley won a 75-foot Prone Match, metallic sights, with 200 and 99-100, Evans was second with 200 and 99-99-100, and Wilkins was third with 200 and three 99s. In a 75-foot no-cash event, E. N. Littleton was winner with 199, D. H. Gardner was second with 198 and Dr. E. D. Shumaker was third with 198, losing in the shoot-off. The 75-foot, Any-sight Offhand Match was won by Ross McGregor with 187. E. E. Busch and Wilkins each had 185. In a match for those over 60, J. J. Noonan was first with 199

and W. Russell O'Neill was second with 188.

Julia Spurgeon, with 197 plus 99, won the junior championship over Ralph Shilling, who had 197 plus 96. Robert Hughes was third with 196. With 200 plus 98, Glenna McNeer took the women's championship. Mrs. E. C. Peters, with 200 and 96, was second, and Julia Spurgeon shot a 199 for third place.

Gail Evans, scoring 685, won the railway championship, followed by W. E. Frasch with 663 and D. R. Maxwell with 653.

The Pistol Championship was won by R. C. Bracken with 360. R. S. Marshall, scoring 358, placed second, and John Poast, 354, was third. The Cincinnati Revolver Club scored 1,342 to win the Pistol Team Match, followed by the Columbus Rifle and Revolver Club with 1,340 and the O. S. U. Pistol Club with 1,334.

A 20-man Ohio team defeated an Ontario team in a rifle match, 3,946 to 3,920, and a 10-man Ohio team scored 3,815 to a Connecticut aggregation's 3,770.

LIBERTY CLUB TAKES LEAD IN RIFLEMAN TROPHY MATCH

WITH 45 clubs participating and the entry of at least 50 additional clubs assured, the 1932 AMERICAN RIFLEMAN Trophy Match promises to develop into a regular battle royal as the competition swings into the final six months' stretch.

Secretary A. R. Martin's live-wire Liberty Pistol and Rifle Club, of San Antonio, Tex., with 153 points, heads the list of entrants at this time, while Cerro Cordo Rifle Club, Mason City, Iowa, a 1931 RIFLEMAN Trophy contender, is runner-up. Third place is held by M.B.A., the Kansas City Power and Light Company group, also a contender in the previous competition.

The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN Trophy Match, now in its third year, is an annual competition sponsored by the N. R. A. and open to affiliated rifle and pistol clubs. It is not a conventional shooting event but a friendly contest in which clubs interested in boosting the N. R. A. and the shooting game may win worth-while prizes in the shape of trophies and merchandise. Secretaries of the winning clubs also receive "spoils." Points in the competition are scored on the basis of membership applications, subscriptions to THE RIFLEMAN and postal match entries forwarded by the secretary or by members of competing clubs.

It costs nothing to enter the match and there is plenty of time yet to get in the fight. For these reasons, all club secretaries are encouraged to make formal entry, so that credit may be given for memberships, match fees, etc., sent in by fellow club members. A supply of blanks for reporting points will be furnished club secretaries upon request.

Standing of the six highest clubs in the 1932 Match, as of June 10, follows:

1. Liberty Pistol and Rifle Club, San Antonio, Tex.	153
2. Cerro Gordo Rifle Club, Mason City, Iowa	83½
3. M. B. A. Rifle Club, Kansas City, Mo.	74½
4. Northern Westchester Rifle and Pistol Club, Katonah, N. Y.	66½
5. Maryland Rifle Club, Baltimore, Md.	48
6. Roslyn Rifle and Revolver Club, Inc., Roslyn, N. Y.	48

COLORADO SMALL BORE SHOOT

L. R. RICH won the Dewar Match at the Colorado State Championship Small-Bore Shoot held at Golden on May 15. C. I. True took second place with the same total score but a lower score at 100 yards. F. H. Gudgel was third. Mrs. W. E. Dolloff won the medal given to the high woman competitor.

Two men shot identical scores in the Pistol Championship Match but L. F. Markle won first place over J. W. Dunse

after breaking the tie by N. R. A. rules. Merlin Potts took third place. Charles Sharland shot a 49 x 50 to win the Pistol Re-entry Match, while W. D. Wheeler took second money with 47.

I. P. Birchell left no doubt as to his being the State Free Rifle Champion when he shot a score of 168. He also won the Outdoor Championship in the State Match at Pueblo this year.

In spite of the raw, cold weather, the shoot was well attended.

MINNEAPOLIS AND STARBUCK MINNESOTA WINNERS

THE Minneapolis Rifle Club was the Class A winner in the State Indoor Postal Match conducted by the Minnesota Rifle and Revolver Association. The five members of the Minneapolis club scored 1,891 out of a possible 2,000 to take the match easily from the other seven teams. The Starbuck Rifle and Revolver Club was Class B winner. Honors for high individual score went to Dr. Emmet O. Swanson, of Minneapolis, whose 391 far outdistanced his closest rivals.

A match committee, with Dr. Swanson as chairman, is now making plans for an outdoor postal match with .30-caliber rifles.

Results of the Indoor Postal Matches follow:

Class A: Minneapolis Rifle Club, 1,891; St. Paul Municipal Rifle and Pistol Club, 1,872; Dodge County Rifle Club, 1,866; Zumbro Valley Rifle Club, 1,854.

Class B: Starbuck Rifle and Revolver Club, 1,829; Morris Rifle Club, 1,825; Norwegian American Rifle Club, 1,801; Northwestern Rifle Club, 1,630.

Five High Individual Scores: Dr. Swanson, Minneapolis Rifle Club, 391; John Becker, Minneapolis Rifle Club, 382; C. W. Hanson, Dodge County Rifle Club, 382; B. R. Hagen, Starbuck Rifle Club, 381; D. S. Gibson, St. Paul Municipal Rifle and Pistol Club, 381.

VET WHO LOST LEG IN WAR WINS CLUB MATCH

ROY W. MINGINS, of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, lost a leg in the World War but the misfortune has not lessened his ardor or skill in rifle competition. As an illustration of this, Mr. Mingins stepped out and won the last Olympic Club members' match and medal with a score of 317 over the A course.

It is interesting to read the way in which Mr. Mingins is regarded among the shooters of the Pacific coast in a tribute which is quoted:

"When we see Roy fire the Army Course A and by remote control direct the artificial support of his entire right leg, which, after a little more than 50 hours in No Man's Land he did not take back with him from the Argonne, we wonder how this spirit of America, in spite of many other wounds, never misses our rifle shoots and always comes out of the matches with fine rapid-fire scores."

Mr. Mingins is now marksmanship director for the Department of California, American Legion.

COMING EVENTS

The Second Southern Kansas Small-Bore Championship Match will be held July 10, under the auspices of the Wichita Gun Club on the club's range 3 miles west of the city. The match, which will be fired under Dewar conditions, will be followed by a special 200-yard match. Address inquiries to Dr. Loe A. Sutter, president of the club, First National Bank Bldg., Wichita, or J. M. Lawson, secretary of the club's rifle division, Fourth National Bank, Wichita.

The Erie (Pa.) Dispatch-Herald Rifle Tournament will be held July 10 on the Walnut Creek range, 8 miles west of Erie. The range will be opened at 7.30 a. m., advanced time. Ten matches have been carded, including a Small-Bore Any-sight Championship Match over the Dewar course, a Small-Bore Iron-sight Championship Match over the Dewar course, a Junior Championship and a Pistol Match. The *Dispatch-Herald* Trophy will go to the winner of the Iron-sight Championship.

The First Annual Far Southwest Rifle, Pistol and Skeet Matches will be held in El Paso, Tex., August 22 to 27, by the El Paso Police Rifle Club, with Irving Schwartz as chairman. Teams from Mexico, west Texas towns, Arizona and New Mexico are being invited, but the meet will be open to all comers. Matches will be so arranged that all entrants will have an equal chance for the trophies. The general matches will be open to all teams and individuals. Special matches will be held for state teams, National Guard and Service teams. Address inquiries to Southwestern Rifle, Pistol and Skeet Matches, Chamber of Commerce Building, El Paso.

Wisconsin American Legion Matches will be held during the State Legion Convention at La Crosse, August 14 to 17. The La Crosse Legion Rifle Club is in charge. Class A, for the Schneller Trophy, is for teams composed of riflemen who have competed in previous State meets and teams of posts which have placed in previous state meets. Class C, for the Wisconsin Rifle Association Trophy, is for teams for the first time competing in a state meet and teams representing posts which have not previously competed in a state meet. Eligibility in the two classes in the individual matches will be similar. Team and individual pistol matches are also scheduled.

The Montana Rifle Association will hold the annual state program of matches at Bozeman July 21, 22 and 23. The program will include 10 high-power rifle events, ranges 200 to 1,000 yards.

The Elizabethtown (Pa.) Rifle Club will hold its annual Small-Bore Tournament July 30 and 31. Shooters of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and other nearby states are expected to participate. The club's range is located on Route 230, 14 miles southeast of Harrisburg and between Elizabethtown and Middletown. Address O. H. Schwanger, secretary, R. D. No. 1, Middletown, Pa.

RECENT EVENTS

In a 50-shot Offhand Match at 100 yards at Louisville, Ky., on May 1, M. Maple and Sergt. Samuel Woodfill tied with 417 each, but in the shoot-off the former turned in a 433 and the latter, 386. Third place went to L. Weber, 400.

The West Coast Rifle Club, San Diego, Calif., held a match over the Marine range on May 22, with Brotzman placing first with 331; Meklensek, second, with 325; and Katzenberger, third, with 319.

The Ottumwa (Iowa) Rifle Club lost to Company G, 168th Infantry, at Centerville, 796 to 789, on May 13, the Guardsmen repeating their victory of the preceding week when, however, 27 points sepa-

rated the two teams. The match was fired prone and standing, metallic sights, small-bore rifles.

The second annual Bozeman (Mont.) Merchants Trophy Match was again a battle with the elements this year. The match resulted as follows: Bozeman Rifle and Pistol Club, No. 1 team, 3,778; Bozeman No. 2 team, 3,776; Belgrade Rifle Club, 3,763; Laurel Rifle and Pistol Club, 3,694; Broadway Rifle Club, 3,588. The five high individuals: Oswald Bennett, Belgrade, 777; Howard Snow, Laurel, 769; Arnold Durand, Bozeman, 769; Claire Long, Bozeman, 768; John Kemp, Bozeman, 764.

The Members' Match of the Onocida Rifle Club, Rhineland, Wis., was won by William Frasier, the club's executive officer, with a score of 383. The match also included par conditions in which Radzinski was high with a 12.25 margin of improvement.

The Association of Employees, New York Edison Company, lost to Brooklyn Edison on May 10 by a score of 1,310 to 1,203, the match being fired in sitting, kneeling and standing position. On May 15, the New York Edison men defeated their Brooklyn adversaries, 1,125 to 1,123, in a prone match.

The first Team Match of the Illinois State Rifle Association's summer program, a 100-yard event, was fired at Fort Sheridan on Sunday, May 22. Hyde Park "Y," Chicago, rolled up a score of 978, but the Midway Rifle Club squeezed in four more points than their traditional rivals. Chicago Rifle Club salvaged third place with a 953. Bradford Wiles, of Midway, captured the high individual medal by out-X'ing Earl Mercier, of Joliet, unattached. Robert Delprat, of Hyde Park, until the last relay was high with 199.

In an Illinois State Rifle Association Match, 20 shots, 50 yards, iron sights, at Fort Sheridan on May 8, Bradford Wiles, Chicago, scored 195, with eight X's, one X better than H. E. Stier. C. T. Dunn, one point behind the leaders, outranked Howard N. Smith for third. E. C. Gentry captured the tyro title with a 192. Experts and tyros alike were baffled by the wind conditions and a constantly changing light.

The M. B. A. Rifle Club, of the Kansas City (Mo.) Power and Light Company, defeated the Med-Dic Rifle Club in a shoulder-to-shoulder match fired on the M. B. A. range, 861 to 766. Shaw and Antener, of the M. B. A. club, were high men with 184 and 176, respectively.

At the Annual June Tournament of the Lima (Ohio) Rifle and Revolver Club on June 5, Fred H. Holman, Lima, shot a new district record of 190 x 200 to win the four-position match. The matches drew 20 competitors of northwestern Ohio to the Tony's Nose range. The Grand Aggregate at 50 and 100 yards was won by R. G. Patterson, Lima, with 388 x 400, 10 shots at each range fired twice, once with telescopic sights and once with iron sights. Leslie Baldwin, Findlay, copped the Iron-sight Match at 50 and 100 yards with 195 points out of 200. Patterson's targets with telescope were high in that division, also totaling 195. Lieut. Herman Harner, Urbana, won the Any-Pistol Match at 50 yards, scoring 160.

In the Ohio Civilian Rifle Match at Camp Perry, held May 29 and 30, G. J. Mundy, Toledo, was the winner with 280 x 300, Aaron R. Smith, Toledo, was second with 274, and C. A. Dority and W. J. Wade, both of Toledo, and Scott Romig, Uhrichsville, each had 268 but ranked in the order named.

The American Legion Rifle Club, of Avon, N. Y., retained the H. H. Simmons International Trophy by defeating the Irish Rifle Club, of Toronto, Canada, in the return match fired at Avon April 16. The score was 1,486 to 1,452. In the match fired previously in Toronto the Avon team won, 1,477 to 1,472.

Arizona Matches

CONDITIONS were excellent Saturday morning, April 23, when the contestants in the Arizona State Rifle Matches at Fort Huachuca moved out to the 1,000-yard firing points for the opening event, the Individual Free Rifle Match for the Greenway Trophy. This event, the only strictly individual competition on the program, was open to any rifle and any sights.

The early relays had perfect wind conditions but a rather peculiar light while the latter relays had a steady but not very hard breeze. The match fell to T. J. Imler, of Phoenix, who used a heavy Springfield and Fecker scope to make a run of 15 fives. Second place went to a service rifle competitor, Earl M. Ellis, a reserve officer, with a 48.

The first team event, the Schnabel Memorial Match, was won by the Phoenix Rifle Club with the University of Arizona second and the Tucson Rifle Club third. This match, a service rifle affair, as were all the matches except the Greenway, consists of 600 yards slow, 300 rapid and 200 slow. The last match of the day was the Adjutant General's Match fired 200 slow and rapid and 300 rapid. Phoenix won this match, too.

In the evening, the annual meeting of the State Association was held. Officers were reelected as follows: A. B. Joss, of Douglas, president; Tom Rassmuessen, of Phoenix, vice-president; Guy Monthan, of Tucson, secretary, and H. R. Renshaw, of Nogales, executive officer. It was decided to hold the 1933 tournament at Fort Huachuca as usual.

Conditions remained perfect for the second day when the State Team Championship was fired. This event, the Roskrueze Match, is fired over the National Individual course. Phoenix again won.

Only eight teams were entered this year but the low attendance could not be blamed altogether on the depression. As the U. S. Military Forces in the state are now reduced to one regiment, the 25th Infantry, which is scattered along the border, it was

impossible for the C. O. at Fort Huachuca to man the range at any other time than the date on which the matches were fired and this conflicted with the date of the Greenway Field Day at Phoenix, so no high school teams could attend. Then the 10th Cavalry, which normally entered two teams, is no longer stationed in Arizona and the 158th Infantry, National Guard, entered no team. The civilian clubs were out in force, however, and the Maricopa Chapter, Reserve Officers' Association, entered a team for the first time.

The pistol matches were not as well attended as usual due to the lack of Army teams. The Pima Pistol Club, of Tucson, and the U. S. Border Patrol were the only outfits to enter full teams. The Border Patrol's 1,175 beat the Tucson team by 11 points. A number of members of the 25th Infantry fired for individual medals. The course was the National Individual.

The range service was above criticism. Major Warner, 25th Infantry, and his range detail, deserve only praise for the way in which, shorthanded as they were, the matches were run.

So far as the results went, the Phoenix Rifle Club made a clean sweep in all team matches and several members of this organization reaped a harvest in individual cups and medals. T. J. Imler, Sr., won the Greenway. T. J. Imler, Jr., won the State Individual Championship medal which is given for high aggregate score, and also the Sexton Trophy and medal which is for the high man in the offhand stages of all matches. L. G. Rogers won the Officers Cup for high man in the rapid fire stages of all matches. The Junior State Individual Championship was won by Richard Hatcher, of Tucson. This match is for the individual under 19 who makes the highest aggregate score.

No new trophies or medals were added this year. The shooters had to be content with 12 cups and a number of medals scattered through the four rifle and two pistol matches.—GORDON BESS.

The first three in the Senior Match were William Neal, 394; F. Patterson, 392, and C. H. Baker, 389.

In the Junior Small Bore, Tom Stanley, 15, of Hutchinson, scored 380 for first place against Bill Smiley, of Junction City, with 379. This was Stanley's first experience in competition. R. V. Blanchard, Jr., 9, also shooting for the first time in competition, was the youngest shooter. Miss Joyce Standiford was the youngest girl shooting.

The pistol shooting was over the Standard American course. Frank Sourwine, of Topeka, captured the cup for the second consecutive year. J. Flanagan, of Junction City, was second, and Alvin Murphy, of the Topeka Police Department, was high police officer, though third in the championship event.

This year marked an innovation. To bring the benefits of Camp Perry to the State at large, Capt Earle Cole, of Sparks, coach of the Kansas Civilian Rifle Team the last 10 years, organized a School of Instruction during the afternoon and gave the shooters a condensed course modeled after the Small Arms Firing School at Camp Perry. His program occupied the entire afternoon and included a demonstration by Morty Walker, of Junction City, on the proper way for a left-handed man to manipulate the Springfield bolt in rapid fire.

On Monday the wind crawled around toward 5 o'clock. The .30 caliber shooting got under way with sighting practice. The afternoon was taken up by a special 1,000-yard match and rapid-fire matches at 200 and 300 yards on the A target. The 1,000-yard match was won by Capt. Earl Cole with a 47, second place went to A. K. Johnson, of Hutchinson, with 46, and third place to Dr. W. A. Smiley, of Junction City.

The rapid-fire matches drew 40 entries. At 200 yards, N. S. Noble, of Highland, was first with 49 x 50, but as he had not entered the option money, it was divided among five ties for second, all with 47. At 300 yards, Flanagan was first with 49, and E. Zumbrunn was second with 48. In the aggregate, Flanagan was first with 96, and Dr. Smiley and Noble tied for second with 95.

In the evening all competitors were guests of the Junction City club at a banquet in the Bartel House in Junction City. Among the guests were Gen. A. G. Lott, commandant of the Cavalry School at Fort Riley; Col. A. B. Cox, Capt. Venard Wilson, Ordnance Department; Capt. Thomas A. Heavy, Col. Lewis and Maj. Monroe, of the Kansas National Guard. Captain Heavy described the development of the Browning machine gun since the war and pointed out that the backbone of the Army, in time of battle, is troops skilled

Kansas Shoot

TYPICAL Kansas spring weather prevailed for the opening on Sunday, May 22, of the Annual Shoot of the Kansas State Rifle Association. The shoot was sponsored this year by the 13th Cavalry, under command of Col. A. B. Cox, with Lieutenant Pitts, E Troop, serving as range officer.

The small-bore events, fired the first day, had 65 entries, including nine in the Junior Championship. These matches

were shot over the Dewar course. A variable 3 o'clock wind precluded the possibility of high scores. Over the 50-yard range, F. Patterson, of Hutchinson, was high with 199. The 100-yard range scattered the scores somewhat but the Hutchinson delegation seemed to have the better of the wind doping as they finished in the first three places in the Senior Shoot, first in the Junior, and fifth in the Pistol Championship.

in rifle marksmanship. Captain Wilson spoke on the manufacture of the Springfield rifle.

At the business session, officers were re-elected for the ensuing year: Frank Aiman, of Manhattan, president; Emil Zumbunn, of Junction City, vice-president; Dr. J. C. Lehane, of Junction City, secretary, and Henry Fraser, of Leavenworth, treasurer. Captain Cole reported on the 1931 Kansas Civilian Rifle Team at Camp Perry. Invitation of the Junction City Rifle Club to hold the 1933 State Shoot and meeting as its guests was accepted.

Tuesday, the day of the Championship Shoot, dawned as nearly perfect as anyone could wish for with no wind blowing. The shoot started with 10 shots offhand at 200 yards, followed by rapid fire at 200 yards, and then 300 yards rapid fire. At this point it was anybody's battle. Going to 600 yards for 20 shots slow fire we found the wind again with us, coming by spells from 6 o'clock. E. S. Coulter, of Topeka, got a 97. Flanagan reported 96, which gave him a 237. The fourth order went to the line with the wind dropping. Zumbunn got a 98 to tie Flanagan with a total of 237, but as he outranked Flanagan by two points at the longer range he was declared Kansas State Rifle Champion for 1932, the fourth year he has won this honor, the others being in 1925, 1928 and 1929.

The ranking five in the championship event were: Zumbunn, 237; Flanagan, 237; A. K. Johnson, 234; Coulter, 232; Morty Walker, 231.

Following dinner, President Aiman awarded the championship and runner-up cups and Gerald Kerr, of the Junction City club, distributed the prize money.—R. V. BLANCHARD and PAUL MACCASKILL.

CLUB NOTES

A novel indoor running deer match was staged early in April by Dr. C. W. Hamel, president of the Chicago Rifle Club. The backdrop on the club's new range at 5600 West Lake Street has six gaps, 14 x 20 inches and spaced 4 feet apart, in which the targets are hung. Dr. Hamel, instead of having the deer (it happened to be a moose, however, as no deer picture was available, and a pretty small moose at that) run in the open, arranged it behind the backdrop and it was visible only as it passed the openings. The distance fired is over 75 feet from front sight to the target. H. V. Roberts was delegated as chief operator of the deer. L. G. Aldrich won the prize, missing the deer's heart by only a quarter of an inch. Only one other shot hit the fast-moving deer.

An appeal for more vigorous action on the part of rifle clubs against antigun organizations and movements featured an address given by Dr. Emmet O. Swanson, Minneapolis, Minn., while on a visit to La Crosse, Wis., as the guest of the American Legion Rifle Club of that city on April 9 and 10. Dr. Swanson outlined the many attempts of antigun groups to obtain legislation that would make rifle shooting prohibitive or impossible. Following his talk, he gave an exhibition of small-bore shooting on the Legion indoor range.

A new county organization, the Onondaga County (N. Y.) Rifle and Pistol Association, was formed March 9, following a banquet at which a silver trophy was presented Company C, 108th Infantry, National Guard, winner of the Syracuse pistol league competition. The presentation was made by Capt. John Kinney, of the Syracuse police department, while Lt. Col. Harry H. Farmer, former mayor, was toastmaster. Officers of the new county association are Maj. William McCutcheon, 98th Organized Reserves, president; Capt. Charles Maxwell, Company C, executive officer; Maj. E. F. Robertson, 98th Reserves, secretary-treasurer.

An American Legion rifle club has been formed in Lancaster, Ohio, with the following officers: D. S. McClenaghan, president; F. C. Flegel, vice-president; D. M. Fair, secretary; J. T. McKenzie, treasurer; W. S. Graham, executive officer; W. D. Himes, coach. The club will limit its membership to 60.

Members of the vigilante organization of Lyons, Kans., have all become members of the Lyons Rifle Club, which was started only last November with a membership of 60. Marked improvement has taken place in the scores of all the members of the club. The club has use of the armory indoor range through the cooperation of the armory officers and the vigilantes have turned their range over to the club merely for the upkeep.

The "losers pay" scheme has been found by the Lewisburg (Pa.) Rifle and Revolver Club to inject much added interest in matches among teams made up of its members. Captains were selected and they picked their teams and the losing team paid for "eats." The club held a number of these get-together shoots during the past year. The club team won 30 of its 46 matches during the year. The club's match percentage increased 88.8 per cent in 1930 to 90.78 per cent last year.

At the College of the City of New York, rifle shooting has now become one of the leading sports and is receiving greater recognition each year from the College Athletic Association. Thirty-eight men tried out for the college team the past year and a lengthy schedule of matches was fired.

Ten pages of caricatures of the club members formed a clever program for the third anniversary party of the St. Paul (Minn.) Municipal Rifle and Pistol Club, Inc., on Saturday, April 23, at the Highland Park Golf Club. The pen of Roy L. Morgan, who did the cartooning, "caught" the members in rather amusing situations. Major Lewis was toastmaster and Beatrice Lyon was chairman of the committee on arrangements.

"The Blue Bell Bullseye" is a nicely arranged four-page bulletin which the Blue Bell Rifle Club, Cleveland, is now issuing monthly to its members. It serves to keep the members in touch with what has happened, what is planned for the future, who wants to buy, sell or trade, and even has a "Question Box" column.

Rather than continue spending its surplus money for dinners for the members, the Bronx (N. Y.) Revolver Club, Inc., has decided to seek a range site of its own where the members may shoot at all times. The club is using the 105th Field Artillery range, allotted it for use on Monday nights through the cooperation of Adj. Capt. Charles Keegan. Many of the members, however, are professional men and they and even the police officer members cannot always find that particular night convenient. The club began from casual gatherings of a group of about ten business men and police officers interested in marksmanship. It now has about 100 members.

The Sagamore (Mass.) Rifle Club, at its annual meeting, elected officers as follows: Benjamin S. Harrison, president; Dante Quattromini, vice-president; Lino Casagrande, secretary; Leo Gallerani, treasurer; Edmando Roberti, publicity officer; Harrison Quattromini and Casagrande, range officers.

The Rockford (Ill.) Rifle Club has elected officers as follows: Sturevant Stewart, president; Adolph Linder, vice-president; Mahlon Linder, secretary; Paul Lobdell, treasurer; Mahlon Linder and Ed McKenna, quartermasters; Adolph Gustafson, captain, rifle team; Cecil Godfrey and Fred Pfoutz, range officers and instructors.

The Long Beach (Calif.) Rifle and Revolver Club has reorganized with Roy Hoff, Lynwood, Calif., as secretary. The club has a new clubhouse, has installed a new 50-yard pistol range, and has improved its range generally, now having ideal facilities for small-bore rifle and pistol shooting.

The Ames Faculty Rifle Club, Ames, Iowa, closed its indoor season with a banquet at which Colonel Booker, head of the Military Department, Iowa State College, was guest of honor. The club won 11 matches and lost 6 during the indoor season.

NORTH CENTRAL OHIO MEET

ABOUT 75 shooters of the district participated in the North Central Ohio Rifle and Pistol Matches held at Mansfield on April 17, when the Ashland Rifle and Pistol Club captured the Morr Trophy by having the highest five-man score in the Four-Position Championship. Other results follow:

Four-Position Rifle Individual: Leo Arntz, Mansfield, 192. Rifle Offhand: Dale Arnold, Mansfield, 180. Four-Position Rifle Handicap: I. N. Wagner, Ashland, 200. Slow and Timed-Fire Pistol, .38 and .45-caliber: Walter Good, Ashland, 193. Grand Aggregate Rifle and Pistol: Good, 381. Ohio National Guard Pistol Match: Dr. Herman Guna, commanding officer, Ashland Hospital Company, 185.

NORTHERN OHIO LEAGUE

THE Northern Ohio Rifle League indoor season has ended with the National Cash Register Rifle Club, of Dayton, on top with a total of 6,654 points and E. E. Busch, of the champion team, taking individual honors with a total of 1,354 points.

The final standing of the team follows: National Cash Register, 6,654; Troy Rifle Club, 6,595; Dayton Rifle and Revolver Club, 6,54; Piqua Rifle Club, 6,529; Springfield Rifle Club, 6,498; Greenville Rifle Club, 6,358; Mad River Rifle Club, 6,320. The five high individuals: Busch, 1,354; Allen, Springfield, 1,343; Eisenlohr, Dayton R. and R. C., 1,335; Yearsley, Piqua, 1,331; Burr, Piqua, 1,325.

PRISON GUARDS VIE FOR MEDALS

To help boost pistol shooting in the U. S. Penitentiary National Rifle Club, composed of members of the McNeill Island (Wash.) penitentiary, Deputy Warden Colson Sauls has provided a medal to be awarded each month to the member having highest average score from his three best targets of the month. At the end of the year, the medal will be awarded the member who wins it the greatest number of months. The turnouts at the matches have been good.

The officers of the club are: Harry R. Berge, president; S. P. Roller, vice-president; R. W. Loper, executive officer; G. W. Bryan, treasurer, and W. M. Laybourn, secretary. The club affiliated with the N. R. A. in February, 1930.

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

Henry Adams Sets New Palma Record

THE Annual Meet of the small-bore rifle shooters of California at Long Beach on March 11, 12 and 13 was a very successful one, not only in attendance and interest but in the scores made. One world's record was broken.

Henry Adams, Jr., La Mesa, made an official score of 225, 39 V's, in the Palma Match, which is a new record.

A. F. Goldsborough, Pasadena, made a score of 399 twice over the Dewar Course for the Bisley Team Tryouts, setting a new record for the Bisley Tryouts.

The California State Championship was won by John Adams, Stanford University, who outranked his brother Henry in tied scores. John rushed to Long Beach for this shoot and was rushed back the 500 miles to Stanford by airplane in time for his classes. Goldsborough, C. C. Moore, Walter Joy, H. W. T. Ross, and Roy Hoff also starred.

The pistol events were also marked by good scores. Whenever Jim Davis' Los Angeles Police team are competing, top-notch scores are assured.

Col. Hotz, of Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office, inaugurated a new feature by entering a mixed team, consisting of three women and two men, in the team match. They averaged a little over 236 over the Camp Perry police course, using .38 caliber revolvers, and are prepared to

challenge any other mixed team in the country over this course.

The Olympic Tryouts brought out some good amateur shooters.

The winners in the various matches were:

Underwood Match: Henry Adams, Jr., La Mesa, 197, Class A; F. C. Payne, Los Angeles, 195, Class B.

Dewar Match: A. F. Goldsborough, Pasadena, 399, Class A; F. S. Jones, San Bernardino, 392, Class B.

Olympic Tryouts: F. S. Jones, 579.

Wimbledon Match: John Adams, Stanford University, 196, Class A; Roy Hoff, Walnut Park, 190, Class B.

Palma Match: Henry Adams, 225 with 39 V's, Class A; C. C. Moore, Long Beach, 223, Class B.

50-Yard Individual: H. W. T. Ross, Santa Barbara, 100 and 7 X's, Class A; J. B. Miller, Pasadena, 100 and 6 X's, Class B. Carl Du Nah and G. L. Mickey, of Pasadena, also had possible and 7 X's in A Class.

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Team Match: Stanford University Rifle Club, 891, beating the Long Beach Rifle and Revolver Club by one point.

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Big-Bore Slow-Fire Pistol: J. J. Engbrecht, Los Angeles, 193. Maynard Turner, Altadena, also got 193.

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Pistol Team Match: Los Angeles Police No. 1 Team, 1,400, followed by Los Angeles Police No. 2 Team with 1,360, California State Highway Patrol with 1,330, and San Diego Rifle and Revolver Club with 1,265.

Class A: Santa Ana Police, 1,231, and Colonel Hotz' mixed team, 1,181, Class B.—Arr. E. SEYMORE.

Guns vs. Bandits

COMMENTING on the routing by Margaret Rappa, 23, of an armed bank burglar in Chicago and suggesting a Carnegie medal award in her case, an editorial in the Los Angeles Daily News had this to say: "This heroic conduct by a girl is one that might be imitated with good results by the opposite sex. There would be fewer robberies and holdups if thugs were sure to be met with stiff, red-blooded resistance. Unfortunately, in some states the average citizen is deprived of the right of self-defense by laws which make it almost impossible for an honest man to carry a gun. These are useless statutes that clutter our books and that make mockery of civil rights."

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When he saw his father's life jeopardized by a knife in the hands of a colored man who had been detected stealing in the Barkett store in Shreveport, La., on May 8, 10-year-old Sammy Barker procured his father's .32-caliber revolver and shot and critically wounded the negro while he was grappling with the elder Barkett.

One of four bandits who attempted to hold up the Clody Flower Shop in Chicago was killed and a second one wounded on May 8. The slain bandit was an ex-convict. Edward Clody, 63, and his son, Laurent, 39, were the ones who frustrated the robbery with pistol fire.

Robbery of a service station in Bethel Township, near Pittsburgh, Pa., was frustrated May 20 when a patron of the station fired a revolver shot as the robber was fleeing. The bullet struck the bandit causing him to stagger and drop the money he had stolen, but the man escaped.

Guns blazed as three robbers emerged from the First State Bank of Morris (Okla.) on May 27. One of the men was killed and another apparently critically wounded. Miss Claire Aggas, bookkeeper in

the bank, was taken along by the robbers as a shield and was wounded in the exchange of gunfire. The wounded bandit escaped in an automobile and his unarmed companion fled on foot.

Three gunmen climaxed a series of gasoline station holdups in Long Beach, Calif., with a gun fight during which the bandit leader was killed after a police officer had been wounded in the leg. The fatal bullet was fired by Sergt. Clyde Allen of the Long Beach force.

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in rifle marksmanship. Captain Wilson spoke on the manufacture of the Springfield rifle.

At the business session, officers were re-elected for the ensuing year: Frank Aiman, of Manhattan, president; Emil Zumbunn, of Junction City, vice-president; Dr. J. C. Lehane, of Junction City, secretary, and Henry Fraser, of Leavenworth, treasurer. Captain Cole reported on the 1931 Kansas Civilian Rifle Team at Camp Perry. Invitation of the Junction City Rifle Club to hold the 1933 State Shoot and meeting as its guests was accepted.

Tuesday, the day of the Championship Shoot, dawned as nearly perfect as anyone could wish for with no wind blowing. The shoot started with 10 shots offhand at 200 yards, followed by rapid fire at 200 yards, and then 300 yards rapid fire. At this point it was anybody's battle. Going to 600 yards for 20 shots slow fire we found the wind again with us, coming by spells from 6 o'clock. E. S. Coulter, of Topeka, got a 97. Flanagan reported 96, which gave him a 237. The fourth order went to the line with the wind dropping. Zumbunn got a 98 to tie Flanagan with a total of 237, but as he outranked Flanagan by two points at the longer range he was declared Kansas State Rifle Champion for 1932, the fourth year he has won this honor, the others being in 1925, 1928 and 1929.

The ranking five in the championship event were: Zumbunn, 237; Flanagan, 237; A. K. Johnson, 234; Coulter, 232; Morty Walker, 231.

Following dinner, President Aiman awarded the championship and runner-up cups and Gerald Kerr, of the Junction City club, distributed the prize money.—R. V. BLANCHARD and PAUL MACCASKILL.

CLUB NOTES

A novel indoor running deer match was staged early in April by Dr. C. W. Hamel, president of the Chicago Rifle Club. The backdrop on the club's new range at 5600 West Lake Street has six gaps, 14 x 20 inches and spaced 4 feet apart, in which the targets are hung. Dr. Hamel, instead of having the deer (it happened to be a moose, however, as no deer picture was available, and a pretty small moose at that) run in the open, arranged it behind the backdrop and it was visible only as it passed the openings. The distance fired is over 75 feet from front sight to the target. H. V. Roberts was delegated as chief operator of the deer. L. G. Aldrich won the prize, missing the deer's heart by only a quarter of an inch. Only one other shot hit the fast-moving deer.

An appeal for more vigorous action on the part of rifle clubs against antiqu organizations and movements featured an address given by Dr. Emmet O. Swanson, Minneapolis, Minn., while on a visit to La Crosse, Wis., as the guest of the American Legion Rifle Club of that city on April 9 and 10. Dr. Swanson outlined the many attempts of antiqu groups to obtain legislation that would make rifle shooting prohibitive or impossible. Following his talk, he gave an exhibition of small-bore shooting on the Legion indoor range.

A new county organization, the Onondaga County (N. Y.) Rifle and Pistol Association, was formed March 9, following a banquet at which a silver trophy was presented Company C, 108th Infantry, National Guard, winner of the Syracuse pistol league competition. The presentation was made by Capt. John Kinney, of the Syracuse police department, while Lt. Col. Harry H. Farmer, former mayor, was toastmaster. Officers of the new county association are Maj. William McCutcheon, 98th Organized Reserves, president; Capt. Charles Maxwell, Company C, executive officer; Maj. E. F. Robertson, 98th Reserves, secretary-treasurer.

An American Legion rifle club has been formed in Lancaster, Ohio, with the following officers: D. S. McClenaghan, president; F. C. Flegel, vice-president; D. M. Fair, secretary; J. T. McKenzie, treasurer; W. S. Graham, executive officer; W. D. Himes, coach. The club will limit its membership to 60.

Members of the vigilante organization of Lyons, Kans., have all become members of the Lyons Rifle Club, which was started only last November with a membership of 60. Marked improvement has taken place in the scores of all the members of the club. The club has use of the armory indoor range through the cooperation of the armory officers and the vigilantes have turned their range over to the club merely for the upkeep.

The "losers pay" scheme has been found by the Lewisburg (Pa.) Rifle and Revolver Club to inject much added interest in matches among teams made up of its members. Captains were selected and they picked their teams and the losing team paid for "eats." The club held a number of these get-together shoots during the past year. The club team won 30 of its 46 matches during the year. The club's match percentage increased 88.3 per cent in 1930 to 90.78 per cent last year.

At the College of the City of New York, rifle shooting has now become one of the leading sports and is receiving greater recognition each year from the College Athletic Association. Thirty-eight men tried out for the college team the past year and a lengthy schedule of matches was fired.

Ten pages of caricatures of the club members formed a clever program for the third anniversary party of the St. Paul (Minn.) Municipal Rifle and Pistol Club, Inc., on Saturday, April 23, at the Highland Park Golf Club. The pen of Roy L. Morgan, who did the cartooning, "caught" the members in rather amusing situations. Major Lewis was toastmaster and Beatrice Lyon was chairman of the committee on arrangements.

"The Blue Bell Bullseye" is a nicely arranged four-page bulletin which the Blue Bell Rifle Club, Cleveland, is now issuing monthly to its members. It serves to keep the members in touch with what has happened, what is planned for the future, who wants to buy, sell or trade, and even has a "Question Box" column.

Rather than continue spending its surplus money for dinners for the members, the Bronx (N. Y.) Revolver Club, Inc., has decided to seek a range site of its own where the members may shoot at all times. The club is using the 105th Field Artillery range, allotted it for use on Monday nights through the cooperation of Adj. Capt. Charles Keegan. Many of the members, however, are professional men and they and even the police officer members cannot always find that particular night convenient. The club began from casual gatherings of a group of about ten business men and police officers interested in marksmanship. It now has about 100 members.

The Sagamore (Mass.) Rifle Club, at its annual meeting, elected officers as follows: Benjamin S. Harrison, president; Dante Quattromini, vice-president; Lino Casagrande, secretary; Leo Gallerani, treasurer; Edmundo Roberti, publicity officer; Harrison Quattromini and Casagrande, range officers.

The Rockford (Ill.) Rifle Club has elected officers as follows: Sturevant Stewart, president; Adolph Linder, vice-president; Mahlon Linder, secretary; Paul Lobdell, treasurer; Mahlon Linder and Ed McKenna, quartermasters; Adolph Gustafson, captain, rifle team; Cecil Godfrey and Fred Ploutz, range officers and instructors.

The Long Beach (Calif.) Rifle and Revolver Club has reorganized with Roy Hoff, Lynwood, Calif., as secretary. The club has a new clubhouse, has installed a new 50-yard pistol range, and has improved its range generally, now having ideal facilities for small-bore rifle and pistol shooting.

The Ames Faculty Rifle Club, Ames, Iowa, closed its indoor season with a banquet at which Colonel Booker, head of the Military Department, Iowa State College, was guest of honor. The club won 11 matches and lost 6 during the indoor season.

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Although twice wounded, a Union City (N. J.) restaurant proprietor, James Markstein, shot and killed a bandit May 24 and put two accomplices to rout. Despite that he was "covered," Markstein refused to "put up his hands," instead getting his pistol and firing.

When he saw his father's life jeopardized by a knife in the hands of a colored man who had been detected stealing in the Barkett store in Shreveport, La., on May 8, 10-year-old Sammy Barker procured his father's .32-caliber revolver and shot and critically wounded the negro while he was grappling with the elder Barkett.

One of four bandits who attempted to hold up the Clody Flower Shop in Chicago was killed and a second one wounded on May 8. The slain bandit was an ex-convict, Edward Clody, 63, and his son, Laurent, 39, were the ones who frustrated the robbery with pistol fire.

Robbery of a service station in Bethel Township, near Pittsburgh, Pa., was frustrated May 20 when a patron of the station fired a revolver shot as the robber was fleeing. The bullet struck the bandit causing him to stagger and drop the money he had stolen, but the man escaped.

Guns blazed as three robbers emerged from the First State Bank of Morris (Okla.) on May 27. One of the men was killed and another apparently critically wounded. Miss Claire Aggas, bookkeeper in



(A Division of the National Rifle Association devoted to teaching every boy and girl in America the safe and accurate handling of the rifle.)

Conducted by H. H. Goebel

Fresno, Stadium, Malden and Western High Schools Win in Biweekly Matches

COMPLETING the schedule of fifteen Biweekly Team Matches over a period of eight months in three series of five matches each, Fresno High School of Fresno, Calif., topped Western High School, of Washington, D. C., for leading honors in the prone section of team matches. Fresno compiled a total of 4,200 points during the contest, Western High having 4,170 points.

This prone section provided for three divisions or leagues, Division A consisting of teams making scores of 485 x 500, Division B, scores of 460 through 484 and Division C scores below 460.

In the B Division the first team at the Stadium High School, Tacoma, Wash., with a total of 1,880 points, outdistanced its nearest rival, the first team at the Norwood High School, Norwood, Mass., which totaled 1,380 points. The second team at Malden High School, Malden, Mass., with 1,010 points, was declared winner in Division C Turlock Union High School's second team of Turlock, Calif., placing second with 710 points.

In the two-position section of the matches, fired prone and standing, Western High School, of Washington, D. C., continued to hold its advantage, totaling 1,470 points, out of a possible 1,500 for the lead.

Malden High School, of Malden, Mass., came second with 1,010 points. The winning team in each section of the matches received a special club trophy plaque and the ten members of each team received special medal decorations.

Three teams submitted five-man possibilities in the A section of prone shooting teams in the fifth and final match of the contest. These teams were Central High School, of Bridgeport, Conn., Deerfield

Shields High School's first team of Highland Park, Ill., and Western High School, of Washington, D. C. The Cadet Junior Rifle Club, of Xenia, Ohio, and the Edward Little High School Boys' First Team, of Auburn, Maine, submitted scores of 497. Fresno High School, of Fresno, Calif., followed with a team score of 496. For the series of five matches Western High School took the lead with 1,470 points, Fresno placing second with 1,410 points and Central High School of Bridgeport, third with 1,380 points.

The four high teams in the B Division submitted A Division scores in this final match. Malden High School's first team was high with a team score of 492; Lakewood High School, of Lakewood, Ohio, came second with 491; Norwood High School's first team of Norwood, Mass., third with 487, and Stadium High School's first team of Tacoma, Wash., fourth with 486. For the series Norwood High School's first team was high with a total of 900 points, Stadium High coming second with 840 points. For third place standing Malden High, Far Rockaway High, of Far Rockaway, N. Y., and Central High, of St. Paul, Minn., were tied with 620 points. Totalling their team scores for the five matches in the series, Far Rockaway and Malden had an aggregate score of 2,401, and Central High School, 2,400. Far Rockaway High and Malden refired to determine third place standing, Far Rockaway making a score of 490 and Malden 478.

In the C Division Turlock Union High School's second team submitted the high score of 491. Malden High School's second team made 460 and Silver Bay School

of Silver Bay, N. Y., 433. These three teams finished in the order listed for places in the finals with points of 420, 410 and 300 respectively.

Western High School with a five-man team score of 928 outshot teams competing in the two-position section of the matches. Far Rockaway High came second with a score of 921, and Deerfield Shields High, third, with 918. Western High totaled 490 points out of a possible 500, to take the lead in the series.

The three high teams in each section of the prone matches and Western High School in the prone-standing matches received the trophies.

A total of 38 individual possibles were submitted in this final event. These were made by the following: E. Stickles and J. Bonaccorso, of Warren Harding High School, Bridgeport, Conn.; H. Guffey and L. Mathias, of Fresno High; R. McKinley and G. Lakes, of the Cadet Junior Rifle Club, Xenia, Ohio; E. Tesler, W. Gleitsmann, L. West and R. Dickie, of Malden; J. Whitechurch, of Ardmore High School, Ardmore, Okla.; E. D. Gosart, M. Lasell, H. Falvey, S. Nelson and H. Callahan, of Central High School, Bridgeport, Conn.; F. Wilkinson (2), R. Grimm (2), S. Strong, H. Claggett, R. Beckham and J. Long, of Western High School; W. Roefing, of New Trier High School, Winnetka, Ill.; J. Greenleaf and B. Ames, of Edward Little High School; D. Cook and C. Chitten, of Turlock Union High, Turlock, Calif.; J. Butterworth (2), D. Clark (2), A. Driscoll, T. Bradford, M. Hamilton and D. Gault, of Deerfield Shields High; and J. Fitzgerald, of New Haven High School, New Haven, Conn.

CLEVELAND RIFLE TEAM WINS STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

TWELVE boys and ten girls accompanied by three faculty members and several parents representing the Grover Cleveland High School, of St. Louis, attended the Missouri State Matches held at Jefferson City. The Cleveland shooters have been unusually successful this year in winning both individual and team

honors, but wound up the year's activities in a blaze of glory by making practically a clean sweep of all events in their class, winning the State High School Championship and many individual honors.

In the 200-yard Prone Reentry match fired with the .30-caliber rifle, Tiefenbrunn, Cleveland ace, tied for first place with another competitor, each having ten straight bullseyes. An attempt was made

to break the tie by having them re-fire, but after a second and third trial there still remained a tie for first place. A similar circumstance occurred the following morning when Paul McNeill of Grover Cleveland tied with a fellow competitor for first place, but in the shoot-off the tie was broken and McNeill took second place.

Tiefenbrunn continued to prove his skill, placing second in the 300-yard Prone Reentry match fired with the .30-caliber rifle, making a 49 x 50. In the Prone Individual Championship, also fired with the .30-caliber rifle, he established a new record and won the title of Prone Champion of Missouri and a gold medal. In the Individual Civilian Championship .30-caliber, a new record was established by Tiefenbrunn, winning the title of Missouri Civilian Champion and gold medal, while in the N. R. A. Members' match he set up a third new record for the day and won a magnificent trophy and medal. The trophy is to be held for one year and then reentered for competition.

The High School Dewar Team Championship with the .22 rifle at 50 and 100 yards was equally as interesting, the five-man team from Grover Cleveland winning first place and establishing a new record with a team total of 1,543. Team members received medals and the name of the school is engraved on the trophy, which is in permanent competition. In this match the Cleveland High School's second team won second place, Kemper Military School, of Boonville, Mo., third place, and the Girls' first and second teams won fourth and fifth places respectively.

ANNUAL DEMOLAY TOURNAMENT

ENTRIES in the annual DeMolay Postal Rifle Tournament, held from April 16 through May 1, more than trebled those of a year ago. Approximately 150 teams representing 24 states registered for competition and were given the opportunity to fire targets at any time during the two-week period designated.

The program arranged by Mr. Roy E. Dickerson, Director of Activities, Order of DeMolay, was very complete, including individual and team matches were classed into two sections, one providing for prone shooting and the other for prone-standing. Prone firing called for 20 shots by each man at 50 feet on an approved gallery or outdoor range. Classifications were further made into A, B and C groups according to scores, so that all competitors were given an opportunity to win some award. No classifications were made in the prone-standing section and conditions for firing called for ten shots prone and ten standing.

Class A of the Prone match, known as the Grand Championship, was carried off

BIWEEKLY MATCHES—THIRD SERIES

Official Bulletin No. 5

DIVISION A

Club	Location	Score	Points	Total	Total 3 series
Central High, Bridgeport, Conn.		500	300	1,380	3d pl. 3,980
Deerfield Shields High—1st, Highland Park, Ill.		500	300	1,350	2,690
Western High, Washington, D. C.		500	300	1,470	1st pl. 4,170
Cadet J. R. C., Xenia, Ohio		497	270	750	1,310
Edward Little High Boys—1st, Auburn, Maine		497	270	1,080	2,611
Fresno High, Fresno, Calif.		496	240	1,410	2d pl. 4,200 Winner
Warren Harding High—1st, Bridgeport, Conn.		495	210	840	2,520
Turlock Union High—1st, Turlock, Calif.		494	180	900	2,400
Waukegan Township High, Waukegan, Ill.		494	180	600	1,480
New Haven High, New Haven, Conn.		492	150	240	540
148th Inf. J. R. C., Clyde, Ohio		491	120	420	770
New Trier High—1st, Winnetka, Ill.		490	90	780	2,110
West High, Waterloo, Iowa		485	60	420	1,560
Edward Little High Boys—2d, Auburn, Maine		484	30	30	510
Monson Academy, Monson, Mass.		482	...	210	850
Central High Girls, Washington, D. C.		480	...	480	...
Ardmore High, Ardmore, Okla.		478	...	510	1,950
Kingswood School, West Hartford, Conn.		476	...	60	660
New Trier High—2d, Winnetka, Ill.		473	360
Bronxville High, Bronxville, N. Y.		30	290
Mahoning J. R. C., Youngstown, Ohio		300	1,030
Richmond Hill High—1st, Richmond Hill, N. Y.		240	1,540
South High, Youngstown, Ohio		410	1,530

DIVISION B

Club	Location	Score	Points	Total	Total 3 series
Malden High—1st, Malden, Mass.		492	200	620	1,300
Lakewood High, Lakewood, Ohio		491	180	440	440
Norwood High—1st, Norwood, Mass.		487	160	900	1st pl. 1,380
Stadium High Boys—1st, Tacoma, Wash.		486	140	840	2d pl. 1,880 Winner
Far Rockaway High, Far Rockaway, N. Y.		484	120	620	3d pl. 629
Catonsville High and J. R. C., Catonsville, Md.		480	100	100	310
Upper Darby High—1st, Upper Darby, Pa.		479	80	600	1,270
Evanston Township High Girls, Evanston, Ill.		478	60	200	200
Crosby High School, Waterbury, Conn.		477	40	160	440
Stadium High Girls, Tacoma, Wash.		477	40	340	470
Eastern High, Washington, D. C.		475	20	180	180
Edward Little High Girls—1st, Auburn, Maine		475	20	240	780
Central High, St. Paul, Minn.		474	...	620	1,200
Norwood High—2d, Norwood, Mass.		472	...	400	620
Technical High, Springfield, Mass.		472	...	150	150
State Trade School, Danbury, Conn.		470	...	220	220
Loch Haven High, Loch Haven, Pa.		469	...	120	220
Deerfield Shields High—2d, Highland Park, Ill.		468	...	240	320
Trinity School, New York, N. Y.		464	...	240	520
Wilby High, Waterbury, Conn.		464	...	60	310
Edward Little High Girls—2d, Auburn, Maine		463	...	140	200
Warren Harding High—3d, Bridgeport, Conn.		460	...	60	290
Bonita Union High, La Verne, Calif.		459	...	20	270
Arcola J. R. C., Arcola, Ind.		160	360
Blodgett Vocational High, Syracuse, N. Y.		420	420
Cook Nelson Post J. R. C., Pontiac, Mich.		20	20
Lewis and Clark High, Spokane, Wash.		120	260
Peacock Mil. Acad., San Antonio, Tex.		300	300
Richmond Hill High—2d, Richmond Hill, N. Y.		210
Upper Darby High—2d, Upper Darby, Pa.		240	450
Daniel Boone J. R. C., Lexington, Ky.		200	350

DIVISION C

Club	Location	Score	Points	Total	Total 3 series
Turlock Union High—2d, Turlock, Calif.		491	100	420	1st pl. 710
Malden High—2d, Malden, Mass.		460	90	410	2d pl. 1,010 Winner
Silver Bay School, Silver Bay, N. Y.		433	80	300	3d pl. 440
South High—2d, Denver, Colo.		425	70	200	200
South High—1st, Denver, Colo.		405	60	130	130
Draper J. R. C., Draper, S. Dak.		387	50	110	110
Boys Vocational High, Newark, N. J.		363	40	210	210
Golden Bear J. R. C., Anaheim, Calif.		10
Kuyahora J. R. C., Middleville, N. Y.		100	190
Palo Alto Military Academy, Palo Alto, Calif.		10	20
Walton High, Walton, N. Y.		20	20
Dundee High, Dundee, Ill.		60	400
Perry High, Perryville, Pa.		40	40

2d Position: Prone—Standing

Western High, Washington, D. C.	928	100	490 Winner 1,470 Winner
Far Rockaway High, Far Rockaway, N. Y.	921	90	400
Deerfield Shields High, Highland Park, Ill.	918	87	410
Malden High, Malden, Mass.	891	70	360
Crosby High, Waterbury, Conn.	764	60	260
Richmond Hill High, Richmond Hill, N. Y.	160
Massena High School, Massena, N. Y.	110

by Mother Chapter of the DeMolay with a total score of 796, winning the team trophy and four silver medals to be presented to the individual members of the team.

The second team of Mother Chapter followed for second place in Class A with 772 and received the team trophy and four bronze medals.

Class B was led by the third team of Mother Chapter, who fired a score of 749, and annexed the team trophy engraved for this division as well as four bronze medals for presentation. Second place in B Class was won by Baltimore Chapter of DeMolay with 742 points, just seven points behind. An engraved trophy and four bronze medals were the awards.

Valley Chapter of DeMolay fired a score of 666 for winning place in Class C and the engraved trophy and four bronze medals, while second place standing was awarded Melita Chapter DeMolay with a score of 653. This team also received an attractive trophy and four bronze medals.

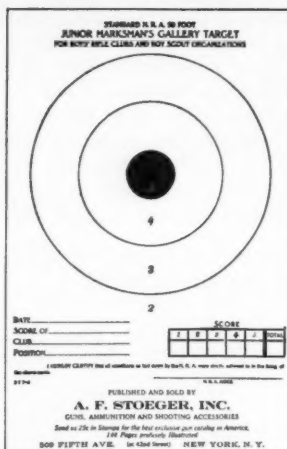
With no division classifications in the prone standing team match, the first and second teams of Mother Chapter carried off first and second places with scores of 738 and 692 respectively. Engraved trophies designating this match with four bronze medals to each team were the awards.

The individual match open to DeMolay members was very successful. Awards included one gold, one silver and eight bronze medals for standing. Competitors fired ten shots for record for a possible two hundred points, and the five high places resulted in several ties. R. K. White and J. H. Kinkade tied for winning place with a possible of 200, while W. Stewart and G. Lindsey tied with scores of 198. Three competitors turned in scores of 197 for a tie in standing. The fifteen highest scores follow:

R. K. White	200
J. H. Kinkade	200
William Stewart	198
G. Lindsey	198
Bill Jones	197
Fred Moore	197
L. Meyers	197
Barton Baker	196
Durward Link	195
Wm. Parsons	195
H. M. Ross, Jr.	195
E. O'Loughlin	195
D. K. Dossett	195
John Park	195
Leslie Philpott	195

THE AMERICAN LEGION JUNIOR RIFLE CLUB of Lima, Ohio, defeated the Cadet Rifle Club of the Soldiers and Sailors Orphans Home of Xenia, Ohio, with a score of 962 vs. 957 in a prone match fired on the Lima range. With a forfeit match from Company M of Covington, Ohio, the Lima Juniors have annexed two victories, firing their team total of 951 for the match with Company M.

UNOFFICIAL TARGET



MANY of the above type 5-point targets have been sold to Junior Clubs by dealers with the understanding that they may be used when qualifying for N. R. A. Junior decorations. This target has been obsolete for more than five years, the official N. R. A. 50-foot 10-point target having taken its place. Only the official 50-foot 10-point target or targets conforming to this standard are acceptable in qualification firing. Leaders of organized clubs and individual members are hereby warned not to stock up on obsolete, out-of-date targets.

EXPERT RIFLEMEN

Lloyd Jorgensen, Reedley, Calif.
Beecher Duvall, Kansas City, Mo.
Edward O'Neil, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Howard Hanna, Spokane, Wash.
Lola Olmsted, Wallingford, Conn.
Joe Wisneski, San Francisco, Calif.
Fred Cummings, Tacoma, Wash.
Ross La Motte, Tacoma, Wash.
Willard Williams, Tacoma, Wash.
Horace Taylor, Berkeley, Calif.
Eli Berlin, Ridgewood, N. Y.
Bob Butcher, Worland, Wyo.
Russell Mettler, Lakewood, Ohio
Edward Schneider, Woodhaven, N. Y.
James Miller, Dayton, Ohio
Oliver Rolf, Schenectady, N. Y.
Robert Haynes, Kohler, Wis.
John F. Lott, Lexington, Mo.
James McNulty, Jr., Brewer, Maine
George Cunningham, Bangor, Maine
Lloyd S. Johnson, Bangor, Maine
John J. Serrell, Jr., Elizabeth, N. J.
Sterling Krueger, Wichita, Kans.
Seldon Siegfried, Chicago, Ill.
K. Compton, St. Louis, Mo.
C. N. Waters, East St. Louis, Ill.
Maurice Forrey, Bisbee, Ariz.
Dick Heist, Youngstown, Ohio
Abraham S. Barnett, Chicago, Ill.
William Baxter, East Orange, N. J.
John H. Bernie, Chicago, Ill.

Charles H. Brandt, Jr., Chicago, Ill.
Braxton D. Campbell, Cincinnati, Ohio
Robert E. Carroll, Fall River, Mass.
Harold D. Clark, Detroit, Mich.
Bruce S. Crawford, Chicago, Ill.
Walter R. Crow, Toledo, Ohio
John DuPuy, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Wendelin J. Fischer, Philadelphia, Pa.
Robert F. Galvin, Lima, Ohio
Warren H. Gille, Kansas City, Kans.
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George E. Mack, Jr., Seattle, Wash.
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Thomas C. Russell, Jr., Evanston, Ill.
David D. Salmon, St. Louis, Mo.
Stanton B. Sample, Shreveport, La.
Edward E. Shumaker, Jr., Merchantsville, N. J.

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Marion H. Stekol, Tulsa, Okla.
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Edward C. Taber, Jr., Keokuk, Iowa
John B. Thorn, Albany, N. Y.
Richard MacL. Ward, Salt Lake City, Utah

William R. Warren, Jr., Key West, Fla.
John M. Williams, Spokane, Wash.
Howard W. Winston, Sidney, Ill.
Charles T. Haacker, Jr., Bogota, N. J.
Russell Duff, Roselle, N. J.
John M. Baker, St. Paul, Minn.
Frank Rumpf, Onarga, Ill.
E. Turner, Alexandria, Va.
Morris Naudts, Waukegan, Ill.
Frank Campagna, Corte Madera, Calif.

DISTINGUISHED RIFLEMEN

Lewis Parker, Glen Rock, N. J.
W. Richard Schubart, Kew Gardens, N. Y.
Byron Ames, Auburn, Maine
Richard W. Pitman, Santa Barbara, Calif.
Barton D. Baker, Moline, Ill.
Estes Howe, Canon City, Colo.
James A. Bender, Erie, Pa.
Arthur H. Frost, Jr., Chicago, Ill.
Maurice J. Koblit, Cleveland, Ohio
Robert J. Nichols, Augusta, Mich.
Charles A. Framburg, Chicago, Ill.
Charles E. Steele, Highland Park, Ill.
Gordon Fairbanks, Chicago, Ill.
Dexter Barrett, Chicago, Ill.
Frank Brown, Chicago, Ill.
Homer M. Sem, Underwood, Minn.
Glenn C. Schlegel, Mount Penna, Pa.
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Roger Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio

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Edward I. Gross, Kansas City, Mo.
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Charles R. Lynn, Auburn, R. I.
Arthur E. Burke, Warren, R. I.
B. S. Harrison, Sandwich, Mass.
Maude Hansford, Tucson, Ariz.
W. L. Dixon, Jr., Raleigh, N. C.
T. Lyle Keith, Rochester, N. Y.
Harrison Taylor, N. Mankato, Minn.
C. L. Utterbach, Brunswick, Md.
Clyde T. Voorhees, Far Hills, N. J.
Earl B. Skinner, Freeport, Pa.
Harold F. Kent, Lawrence, Kans.
Arthur L. Sawin, Jr., Waltham, Mass.
Glendon Lakes, Xenia, Ohio
Frank E. Reed, Revere, Mass.
Mildred Porter, Mitchell, Ind.
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B. Ben Beyrer, South Bend, Ind.
H. J. Carton, Jr., Antioch, Calif.
G. E. Allen, Jr., Waltham, Mass.
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Maurice J. Koblit, Cleveland, Ohio
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Gilbert G. Sillifant, Ottawa, Ill.
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John Mills Williams, Spokane, Wash.
Clair W. Jackson, Culver, Ind.
Charles H. Brandt, Chicago, Ill.
Braxton D. Campbell, Cincinnati, Ohio
Walter Ross Crow, Toledo, Ohio
Robert F. Galvin, Lima, Ohio
Charles T. Graves, Sharon, Pa.
Richard M. Lowderbough, Des Moines, Iowa
John M. Reese, Jr., Monessen, Pa.
Edward L. Sutton, Jr., Bellevue, Pa.

"MOSTLY PERSONAL"

RIFLEMEN AT THE Madera Union High School of California played host to the Fresno High School and Turlock Union High School Rifle Teams in a shoulder to shoulder competitive shoot held at the Madera County Rifle Club indoor range. Many enthusiasts of the community were present, anxious to see the famed Fresno shooters in action, and this of course contributed to the general enthusiasm of the participants and those on the sidelines.

Twenty shots prone and ten shots, shooters choice of sitting, kneeling or standing, were fired. Fresno High School led the teams with a total of 1,432, while Turlock Union High followed with 1,416, and Madera placed third with 1,400 points. Individual honors were tied by Capt. Donald Cook of Turlock, winner of the Individual Scholastic Championship Match, and Rush of Fresno, with the score of 291. They were followed by Chittim of Turlock with 288.

A MOST SUCCESSFUL SEASON has been experienced on the rifle range at Upper Darby High School, Upper Darby, Pa., which has now been closed until the opening of school in the fall. In summing up the season's activities 20 matches have been conducted, the Upper Darby riflemen winning 17, losing 2 and tying in 1. The outstanding match of the year was a triangular shoulder-to-shoulder event with two regiments of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. Between the opposing teams there were five members of the State Rifle Team and notwithstanding this apparent handicap the Upper Darby members defeated them in the prone position and lost to them in the sitting position by a close margin.

RIFLEMAN W. BIASTOCK proved his ability to lead the Waukegan Township High School Rifle Club of Waukegan, Ill., in the 1932 Club Members' Match. Each competitor fired in the four positions, with five shots for record in each, and Biastock annexed the annual Club Members' Medal with 187 x 200. H. Stiles was the runner-up with a total of 182, and third place standing was earned by W. Lehwaldt with 181 for a total in the four positions. This attractive medal is offered each junior and senior club annually, conditions to be drawn up by the club for competition.

THE CONSTANCY with which Lt. G. H. Turner has coached his class of twenty boys and girls in Portage, Wis., has been rewarded by the donation of a new Savage Model 19 rifle, by the interested individuals and local firms. These junior riflemen for almost a year have plugged along with the use of an open-sight .22-caliber rifle provided by Lieutenant Turner. The team has missed but two weeks' practice since organizing, and now that many of the members have qualified for Marksman and Sharpshooter grades in the junior division the use of a more accurate arm is appreciated by everyone.

THE N. R. A. CLUB CHARTER recently presented to the Mount Joy (Pa.) High School Rifle Club has been preserved in a gold-trimmed mahogany frame, which is now being displayed in the town. Rifle shooting has already made itself popular among the student body and Lieutenant Stauffer is giving the members every opportunity to advance. The school range is located in the gymnasium where a complete instruction chart has been mounted for ready reference by the members.

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Conducted by E. F. Mitchell

New Jersey Police Conduct Interstate and Intercollegiate Pistol Contest

WITH weather conditions that were near perfect and a setting that was ideal for pistol matches, the New Jersey State Police conducted the Seventh Annual Interstate Police Intercollegiate Pistol contest at the training school on the Wilburtha range, May 27 and 28.

It was truly an interstate, intercollegiate competition. The states of Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and West Virginia were represented by state police pistol teams, Pennsylvania by their State Highway Patrol Pistol team, and from the State of Connecticut came the Hartford City Police team. Princeton University and West Point were the colleges to send teams. There were also team entries from the American Legion, National Guard, Reserve Officers and civilians, as well as city police teams. In fact, it looked like a second Camp Perry as the shooters took their places on the 25-yard line to start the slow-fire stage in the individual match.

Eighty-one individual shooters competed in the Individual match, the course of fire being 2 scores of 5 shots, slow fire at 25 yards; 2 scores of 5 shots each, 25 yards, 15 seconds per score, and 2 scores of 5 shots each 15 yards, 11 seconds per score. The Army "L" target was used.

J. H. Overbaugh, of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Police team, was awarded the gold medal for first place with a score of 295, outranking Lieutenant Salz, of the New Jersey State Police, who made the same score over the course but had a

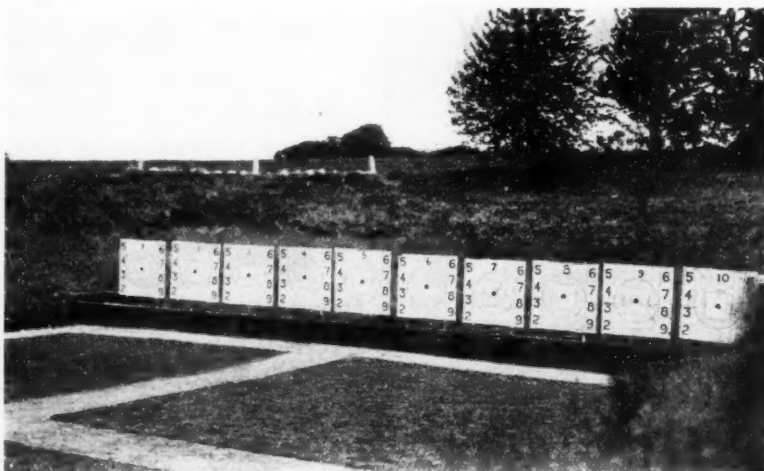
lower rapid-fire score. F. Howard, West Point cadet, using the .45 Automatic pistol, with a score of 294, took third place, outranking Leo Gratcofsky, of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Police, whose total score was 294. Fifth place was taken by Capt. J. J. Lamb, of the New Jersey State Police with a score of 293.

All contestants had plenty of opportunity to practice before the Individual match started being assigned targets by Lieut. D. J. Dunn, range officer, after which practice the range was closed and the targets changed and the Individual match started.

The senior judge was Col. A. J. McNab, who was assisted by Mr. Albert

Foster, Jr., and J. Henry FitzGerald, both of the Colt Firearms Company, and Lieut. Col. Alvin H. Graft and Maj. F. B. Inglis, completing the roster of judges. Each judge was assigned to two targets, and supervised the scoring, which was done by the competitor and judge advancing to the target and marking the scores, which were then recorded by Lieut. A. H. Albrecht on the official bulletin. Capt. W. O. Nicol, of the New Jersey State Police, was chief range officer; and Lieut. J. Wallace was pit officer.

Commercial representatives present were Col. John J. Dooley, of the U. S. Cartridge Company; Maj. John W. Heslion, of the Winchester Repeating Arms



NEW JERSEY POLICE PISTOL RANGE FROM FIFTEEN-YARD LINE



NEW YORK POLICE DEPARTMENT PISTOL TEAM.
FIRST PLACE

Company. The Police Division of the National Rifle Association was represented by E. F. Mitchell.

The morning of the second day the judges called the team captains together and had them draw for target assignments. There being 19 five-man teams present, it was necessary to run them in two relays, each team being assigned one target, and all slow fire being completed before continuing with the 15-second and 11-second shooting.

At the conclusion of the slow-fire stage, the Baltimore City Police team was leading the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Police by one point, having scored 497 out of a possible 500, against the Railroad Police officers' total of 496. The New York City Police were third with 488, with West Point and the West Virginia State Police tied at 486 in fourth place, and the Pennsylvania Highway Patrol, 485, was in fifth place.

In the timed-fire stage of 15 seconds, the New York City Police and the West Point cadets were tied with 478; Baltimore Police were next with 470, and the New Jersey State Police followed with 462. It was during this stage that the D. & H. Railroad Police dropped to fourth place, in which position they finished, this being due to the fact that the judges were called upon to inflict a penalty on one of the D. & H. officers for having loaded and fired six shots in the second stage of the 15-second timed fire, the rules being that five shots should be loaded and fired in each stage or two scores of five shots each. This penalty was costly to the Railroad Police team, who came back strong in the rapid-fire stage of 11-seconds; but, owing to the penalty, could not make up the lost amount.

In the 11-second stage the New Jersey State Police had the high total with a score of 495; Delaware & Hudson Railroad Police, second, with 490; New York

West Point, whose score was 1,445, one point ahead of Baltimore City Police, who finished in third place with 1,444. Delaware & Hudson Railroad Police finished



NEW JERSEY STATE POLICE PISTOL TEAM. "PERFECT HOSTS"

fourth, two points behind the Baltimore City Police, and the New Jersey State Police took fifth place with a score of 1,440.

In the Individual matches, a gold medal was awarded to first place, silver medals to second and third, and bronze medals to fourth through eighth places. In the team matches prizes were awarded by commercial concerns and public-spirited citizens. A cup by the Harley Davidson Motor Company

City Police, 488, and West Point cadets, 481.

Scores of the various teams being in plain view on a blackboard kept the interest of the spectators at a high pitch, as it was anybody's match until the finish, when the New York City Police took first place with a score of 1,454, nine points in advance of

of Milwaukee, Wis., for first place. A cup for second place was presented by J. Harry Hearn, of Trenton, N. J. The third-place cup was presented by the Sigmund Eisner Company of Red Bank, N. J. The Fourth-place cup was given by Col. Edward C. Rose, of Trenton, N. J., and the fifth-place cup by L. G. Balfour Company of New York City. The L. G. Balfour Company of New York also donated a diamond-studded gold medal to the competitor obtaining the high score in the team match, and this went to Overbaugh of the D. & H. Railroad Police for the score of 298. He dropped one point in slow fire and one point in his 15-second stage, scoring a possible in the 11-second stage. This officer also won a Colt Shooting Master revolver, caliber .38 Special, which was donated by the Colt Firearms Company.

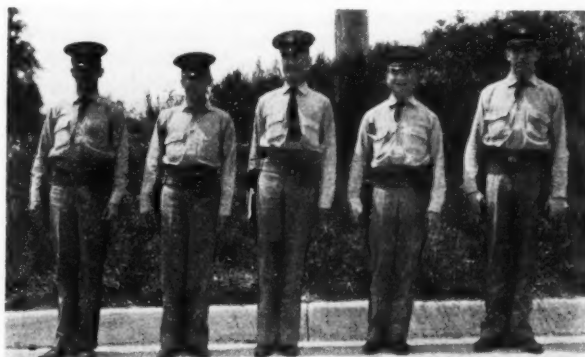
All medals and trophies were presented immediately after the matches by Col. A. J. McNab, after which Col. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, superintendent of the New Jersey State Police, expressed his appreciation to the competitors for their sportsmanlike attitude throughout the two days shooting, and also for the turnout which had made this shoot the largest police shoot since Camp Perry, 1931. The superintendent informed the competitors that they were invited and expected to return next year for the Eighth Annual Shoot, which will be held at the same place.

Scores of the Individual and Team matches follow:

Individual Match

(81 Entries)

Name	Department	Score	Award
J. Overbaugh, D. & H.		295	Gold Medal
Lieutenant Salz, N. J.		295	Silver Medal
F. Howard, West Point		294	Silver Medal
L. Gracofsky, D. & H.		294	Bronze Medal
Captain J. J. Lamb, New Jersey		293	Bronze Medal
Mellenik, West Point		292	Bronze Medal
Sackett, New York City		292	Bronze Medal
Wendell, New York City		292	Bronze Medal



UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT PISTOL TEAM. SECOND PLACE

Team Matches

Name	Slow	15 Sec.	11 Sec.	Total
New York City Police:	Slow	15 Sec.	11 Sec.	Total
Ptl. C. Migliorini	97	96	100	293
Ptl. John Wendel	96	97	99	292
Ptl. H. Koehler	99	96	99	294
Ptl. A. Sackett	98	94	95	287
Ptl. A. Schubert	98	95	95	288
Totals	488	478	488	1,454
West Point:	Slow	15 Sec.	11 Sec.	Total
Cadet G. Kump	98	99	95	292
Cadet F. L. Howard	99	96	99	294
Cadet J. A. Meeks	94	94	93	281
Cadet F. V. Johnston	97	92	94	283
Cadet S. Mellnik	98	97	100	295
Totals	486	478	481	1,445
Baltimore City Police:	Slow	15 Sec.	11 Sec.	Total
Sergt. Grayson Ware	99	97	94	290
Ptl. Theo. Maxwell	100	96	97	293
Sergt. Thos. Dunn	100	91	99	290
Ptl. J. Dickerson	99	93	95	287
Ptl. Wm. Posko	99	93	92	284
Totals	497	470	477	1,444
D. & H. Railroad Police:	Slow	15 Sec.	11 Sec.	Total
Ptl. B. W. Masko	100	76	97	273
Ptl. I. B. Pennington	98	93	99	290
Ptl. H. J. Russ	100	92	94	286
Ptl. L. Gratsosky	99	96	100	295
Ptl. J. Overbaugh	99	99	100	298
Totals	496	546	490	1,442
New Jersey State Police:	Slow	15 Sec.	11 Sec.	Total
Tpr. J. R. Miller	97	94	99	290
Capt. J. J. Lamb	97	93	100	290
Col. H. N. Schwarzkopf	97	93	100	290
Lieut. L. C. Salz	97	99	98	294
Tpr. B. F. Dean	95	93	98	286
Totals	483	462	495	1,440
Pennsylvania Highway Patrol	485	452	474	1,411
Elizabeth City Police	477	454	476	1,407
West Virginia State Police	486	454	465	1,405
Morristown American Legion	480	431	477	1,388
Hartford, Connecticut City Police	476	436	475	1,387
New York State Police	478	439	468	1,385
Jersey City Police	473	443	468	1,384
44th Division, N. J. National Guards	456	447	477	1,380
Sea Girt Rifle and Pistol Club	474	436	468	1,378
U. S. Reserve Officers (Ordinance)	470	430	457	1,357
Union County Park Police	473	401	475	1,349
Maryland State Police	479	406	464	1,349
Princeton University	461	395	461	1,317
Neptune Township Police	474	385	450	1,309

NEW ENGLAND POLICE PISTOL LEAGUE ORGANIZED

A GROUP of fifty police chiefs, superior officers and patrolmen gathered at the new police headquarters in Needham with a view to organizing a New England shoulder-to-shoulder Police Pistol League. The meeting was held at the invitation of Chief Arthur Bliss, of the Needham Police, and was addressed by J. Henry FitzGerald, a firearms expert, who gave a talk on the handling of firearms. The officers were also addressed by Capt. Walter Queen, former coach of state teams to Camp Perry; Capt. Louis Lutz, drill-master of the Boston Police; Frederick Merrill, secretary of the Massachusetts Pistol League (a civilian organization), and Harry Robinson, coach of the Needham Police Pistol team.

The speakers fired the meeting with an enthusiasm for a police league. It was pointed out that suitable ranges are lo-

cated in Portland, Boston, Hartford and Springfield, and that the championship events could be held in Wakefield or Seagirt, N. J. The league would not only foster better marksmanship among New England policemen, but would offer something to make target practice more interesting.

Captain Lutz was elected temporary chairman of the embryo league, and Merrill was elected temporary secretary. An executive committee was formed with Chief Archibald Bullock of Arlington, Capt. Lewis Heaton of Melrose, Chief Bliss of Needham, Chief John O'Brien of Belmont, Capt. Edward Butler of Weymouth, Chief James Travis of Milton, as members.

A number of Police Departments now have pistol teams, and it is hoped to have teams organized in most of the cities and towns of New England. The teams of Arlington, Belmont, Boston, Malden, Mel-

rose, Milton, Weymouth, and the Metropolitan District Commission will form the nucleus of the league, which eventually will embrace all of New England.

It was planned to meet again in two weeks to complete the organization of the league, and so the delegates departed, jaws set and determined to interest more local police departments in the project.

POLICE PISTOL LEAGUES CLOSE

THE Police Pistol Leagues which were conducted by the Police Division of the National Rifle Association have completed their schedules and the victorious teams in each league have received appropriate trophies. Silver medals were awarded to the members of the winning teams; bronze medals to go to second and third-place winners.

First place in the National League goes to the Boston Police team, which team captured first place in 1931, in one of the Interstate Leagues. The Boston Police won seven matches in the 1932 shoot and received one of the new Police "Victory" shields in bronze. The team members received medals which are facsimiles of the shield. The Delaware and Hudson Railroad team took second place and the Washington, D. C. and Los Angeles team tied for third place, the Los Angeles Police winning the shooting off.

Interstate Police Pistol League "A's" winning team is composed of the Columbus (Ohio) Police. The team having won all the matches in which they participated. The Police of Muskegon, Michigan won five of their matches and took second place, Rocky River (Ohio) Police team taking third place.

In the "B" League, first honors went to Lincoln Park (Chicago) Police team, they having won 13 of their matches. Red Bank and Neptune (New Jersey) Police teams were tied for second place. This was settled by a match which the Red Bank team won by 8 points giving them 12 matches to their credit while Neptune took third place with 11 matches.

There are two teams tied for first place in the Interstate Police Pistol League "C." The Washington, D. C., and Los Angeles teams having tied again. A match to decide the winner was held during the week ending May 14, and both teams turned in a score of 993, making it necessary to again fire a match to decide the tie. Dayton, Ohio, took third place and the team members have received bronze medals.

The league plan of shooting has proved very popular among the various police departments and has stimulated interest in revolver competition. It is hoped that all of the police teams participating in the matches will continue their good work.

ST. LOUIS POLICE DEPARTMENT INSTALLS MOVIE TARGETS

IN AN effort to simulate conditions under which a policeman would be required to use his revolver, the innovation of the moving-picture targets for use as revolver practice by the St. Louis Police Department as brought about by Chief Joseph A. Gerk's persistent requests to include in the department shooting course something more interesting and realistic than the stationary targets which have been used for several years.

With this objective in mind, Lieut. Nick Bosch, Jr., drillmaster of the St. Louis Police Department, and Col. L. M. Rumsey, Jr., honorary president of the N. R. A., started actual experiments on their long-cherished idea of the moving-picture target. Later these experiments developed into what is now a very practical plan, that of showing actual situations in which police officers may find themselves at any time, also the reenactions of local crimes, and getaways of criminals.

When the plans for the moving-picture target were submitted to the Board of Police Commissioners, the idea was immediately accepted, and a 16-millimeter projection machine of standard make was purchased. An attachment made up of a magnetized coil, and a circuit breaker, and a clutch brake, was mounted on the machine for the purpose of breaking the circuit when contact is made, causing the picture to stop motion, but continuing to show a "still" picture on the screen. In connection with this attachment, a very sensitive microphone detector was installed in the booth in which the officer is shooting. As the officer fired a shot the microphone detector picks up the sound of the report, which is carried to the attachment on the projection machine, forming a contact, and immediately breaking the circuit, causing the action of the

object on the screen to stop instantly, allowing the officer to see exactly where the bullet struck the screen, and whether or not the object (while in motion) at which he had fired the shot, had been struck.

The picture is projected on a double screen, consisting of two folds of paper, one behind the other. The paper is continuous and runs off of one roller (which sits on the floor of the range), then over



VIEW OF DOUBLE SCREEN

an idler which extends from the ceiling, and then to a second roller, also on the floor of the range, which sets next to and in front of the first roller, forming the double screen, the papers being parallel and about one-half inch apart. About 20 feet behind this screen is a single sheet of white paper, which is the same size as the screen. When a shot is fired, the single sheet of paper is automatically illuminated by flood lights enabling the officer who has shot at the object on the screen, to see the illuminated rear sheet through the bullet holes which have passed through the two folds of paper comprising the screen. The hole in the screen is removed by turning a crank arrangement in the shooting booth, which is connected to the front roller of the screen. When the crank is turned, the paper on this roller moves

downward, and the paper on the rear roller moves upward, the bullet holes moving in opposite directions, leaving an apparently blank screen. By means of the clutch system on the projection machine, the picture is again set in motion, and the flood lights illuminating the rear sheet of paper are turned off. The shooter is then given another opportunity to shoot at the next situation.

The pictures being shown on the screen were made and taken by the department, officers of the department acting the parts of criminals, who, as in one short reel, stage a holdup in an office, and in later scenes, the criminal is seen making his escape through alleys and yards, and finally jumps on a passing automobile, at set intervals, firing a shot at the camera. When the picture is shown on the screen, the criminal is seen firing at the officer on the firing line, who is doing his shooting practice. Each set of pictures tells one complete story of plot, and is comprised of from five to six scenes, and as several of these plots are on one reel, it is only occasionally that the officer, who is shooting at the target, will see the same set of scenes twice, and in that way he is unable to tell just what scene is coming next, which forces him to use his own judgment when to shoot. This eliminates the natural tendency of all target shooters to wait for an easy shot.

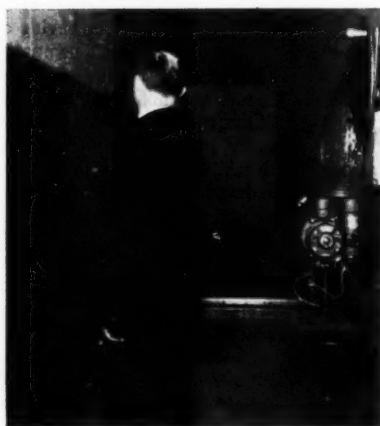
Although still in its experimental stage, and apparently its infancy as to the practicability in its use as target practice—the new idea of the moving-picture target has been unanimously accepted by members of the department who have seen it in operation—not as a novelty, but more as the highest possible type of revolver practice—and is to be installed in the yearly compulsory department shooting course; and with the interest shown by officers who have seen and shot at the moving-picture target this season, it is expected that every member of the department, even the poorer shots, will enjoy the shooting course set for next season, thereby fulfilling every wish of Chief Gerk.

MINNESOTA POLICE DEPARTMENT START REVOLVER TRAINING

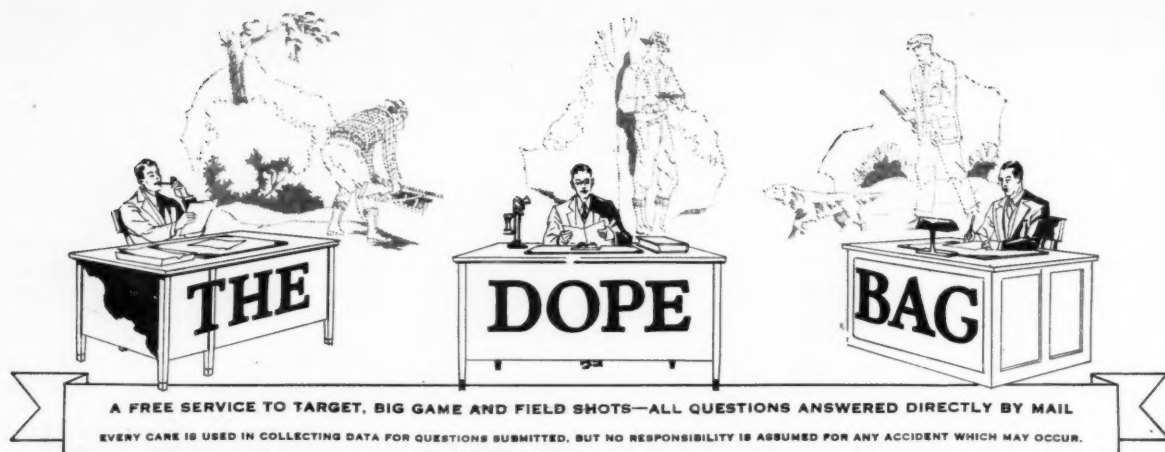
MEMBERS of the Red Wing Police force, under orders of Mayor Fred J. Seebach, are spending one afternoon a week at target practice.

At the first practice shoot Harry Jones and Clarence Anderson carried off honors on the 25-yard range. S. Hallenberger was next, with William Anderson closely following.

Members of the force are well satisfied with the showing made, inasmuch as this was the first practice in two years.



LIEUT. BOSCH DEMONSTRATING
NEW MOVIE TARGET



Conducted by F. C. Ness

Prism Binoculars and Monoculars

JUDGING from the number of inquiries received on the subject, a great many of our members need help in selecting a case glass or pocket glass suitable for hunting trips. There are two general types of binocular field glasses. The term "field glass" is sometimes used to distinguish the Galilean type of binocular from the prism type. The Galilean binocular is simply a pair of short telescopes held parallel in a frame. Since there are no prisms used there is no step or offset in the tubes, which offset is characteristic of all binoculars employing porro prisms. The Hensoldt Dialyt series of binoculars employ roof prisms which are arranged differently and eliminate the usual offset, making these glasses resemble Galilean field glasses in outside shape.

Because they bend the light rays at right angles, prisms afford a longer lens system without elongating the instrument. Greater magnification is possible, or greater field and luminosity with equal magnification may be achieved in prism as compared with Galilean glasses of similar size or compactness. High-grade prism glasses are so superior for a hunter's use he cannot afford to use any other type.

In considering prism binoculars quality is of paramount importance. It is of greater importance in a short pocket glass than in a larger case glass, because any imperfections in design or workmanship are of greater consequence in a short lens system. Quality refers to material, design and workmanship in the lens system. Inferior glasses cheat in the matter of excluding, absorbing or wasting the light rays which enter the objective lens.

In cheap glasses diaphragms are sometimes used to shut out rays which enter near the rim of an incompletely corrected lens. Sometimes prisms too small to utilize all the entrant rays are employed. Imperfect glass or improperly polished surfaces may cause undue absorption of light. Such expedients of economy in manufacture cheat the buyer, because he does not get full benefit of all the light rays which pass through the objective lens. Another fault of inferior glasses is poor alignment of the two images caused by slipping prisms. Poorly anchored prisms may conceivably jar out of alignment during transit to the purchaser. The optical axis of one tube should be perfectly aligned with the other or injurious eye strain results. In high-grade glasses the optical alignment is perfect at any interpupillary adjustment of the instrument.

Imperfections in alignment may be detected by focusing on a horizontal line or crossed lines and holding the glass a few inches from the eyes. Using both eyes the lines should coincide in the image, and not appear doubled.

If a diaphragm or opaque rim cannot be seen beneath the objective lens, divide the millimeter diameter of the objective by the rated power or magnification of the instrument and compare the figure obtained with the diameter of the exit pupil in millimeters. The exit pupil is the circle of light rays which pass through the eye lens and it may be measured by holding the instrument away from the eyes toward the sky or other light source. The diameter of the exit pupil multiplied by the magnification should equal the diameter

of the objective lens. If the exit pupil diameter measures less than this, it proves that the entire entrant bundle of light rays passing through the objective lens are not transmitted to the eye but are being stopped somewhere in the instrument, probably by a diaphragm between the objective lens and the prisms.

Magnification can be checked by looking through one tube at any object with one eye and at the same time training the other eye unaided on the same object. Two images will be obtained by this method and the number of times larger the image appears through the glass is its actual magnification. Rated luminosity or relative brightness is the square of the exit pupil diameter in millimeters. Luminosity can be checked only through direct comparison with a high-grade instrument of similar optical characteristics having a known light value. Even such comparisons are only approximately accurate, because the layman will not be able to detect light differences of less than 50 per cent. However, such comparisons are always worth while, and they are conclusive when a definite difference in visibility can be noticed between glasses having the same objective lens diameter and of the same power classification. If the exit pupils are also the same and both are perfectly aligned and correctly focused the instrument which gives greater definition or better visibility undoubtedly has better glass, better lenses, larger prisms or whatever goes to make up its superior optical system.

The purchaser who has no opportunity to make the various tests suggested above

prior to selection, can avoid disappointment by choosing a high-grade instrument. No experiment is necessary when picking, according to purpose, one of the various models of prism binoculars of any reputable brand, like Zeiss, Hensoldt, Busch, Mirakel and Bausch & Lomb. Among the reliable makes there exists no practical difference in optical quality. In each make, however, there are many different models for as many different purposes and intelligent selection is necessary.

There are extremely compact miniature glasses for auxiliary use at those times when it is impossible to carry a larger glass. The small compact pocket glasses of moderate power are fine for Eastern hunting or bird study, but the longer ranges of Western game fields demand the kind of visibility afforded only by the larger and heavier glasses which must be carried in a case or slung from the neck. When the magnification is increased the objective lens and prisms must be enlarged in proportion or light and definition are automatically decreased. Increasing resolving power is accomplished only by employing larger lenses, and that inescapably means increased bulk, increased weight and increased cost. The best glasses for Western hunting are too large for the pocket and weigh from about 30 ounces to about 50 ounces. They cost from about \$100 to \$135. Practical pocket glasses for Eastern hunting weigh one-half as much and cost only one-third as much.

Many hunters deny themselves the advantages of a fine pocket glass because high-grade prism binoculars are costly. Those who are forced to carefully check expenditures in these times of low funds should consider the prism monocular. It is one-half of a binocular and, of course, costs only one-half as much. Practically any high-grade binocular can be purchased in monocular form. It is not quite half as bulky and not quite half as heavy as the identical instrument in binocular form. The same field of view and the same magnification is obtained with the monocular and the appreciable luminosity is the same.

There is some loss of depth or relief or plastic effect with the monocular because stereoscopic vision depends on the angle formed by two lines of vision as when both eyes are used. This sense of image flatness is most apparent at moderate distances, because, even with the widest binoculars, the angle becomes too small at a distance to give any appreciable stereoscopic effect. Also practice with the monocular soon trains the eye to dispense with relief or depth in the image, and after a little use the observer will experience practically no handicap from this sole deficiency in monocular vision. Of

course, anyone with two good eyes will obtain better vision with the binocular, but for a given investment he will obtain far better vision with the prism monocular, because in the monocular he can buy twice the optical quality for the same money.

An advantage of the monocular is its independence of a second tube in the matter of adjustments. The monocular user is never concerned about such matters as interpupillary distance and alignment. The metal truss-work or frame connecting the two tubes is omitted in the case of the monocular. To equal in speed and convenience the single focusing unit of the monocular the binocular must have a central focusing device with its attendant loss of waterproof qualities. When the right and left eyepieces must be focused independently the binocular is altogether too slow for certain purposes, unless it is a pocket glass with a great depth of focus that requires only an initial adjustment for distance in the nature of a "universal focus."

As to optical requirements what is true of one form of the instrument is true of the other, and monoculars and binoculars may be considered together. For bright daylight an exit pupil diameter of 2.5 mm. to 3 mm. is large enough. In the woods or on dark days there is some advantage in luminosity gained from a 5-mm. exit pupil. At dusk or dawn or in the night maximum image brightness demands a 7-mm exit pupil, because the pupil of the eye then dilates to that diameter.

The diameter of the clear aperture in the forward end of the instrument determines its resolving power or definition. The larger the object lens the better the visibility because more light rays can enter.

The best all-around glass, considering portability, optical efficiency, and adaptability for offhand use in untrained hands, is a 6-power prism binocular with a 30-mm. objective lens. This glass has a 5-mm. exit pupil and its relative luminosity is 25. It can be held more steadily and comfortably than glasses of greater magnification, and it will meet every requirement of the Eastern hunter in all kinds of weather better than any other general-purpose glass. It is neither heavy nor bulky. Weight is an important consideration on trips where every ounce counts. Bulk is important because it often is the factor which determines whether a glass is left at home or carried. The advantage of the light compact miniature glass is its unobtrusiveness. Unnoticed in the shirt pocket it is an insurance against being without a glass when one is unexpectedly needed. The larger heavy-duty glasses are often left at camp or base and it is wise to keep on the person one of the

miniature binoculars or a light monocular as an auxiliary instrument.

The 7-power Vest-Pocket binoculars of Mirakel brand weigh but 6 ounces. They are satisfactory optically in the open or on bright days in the woods, but the bakelite frame, being brittle, sometimes gives trouble by cracking or breaking at the hinge. Possibility of this trouble is avoided by obtaining these glasses in monocular form. I constantly carry one of these monoculars in my shooting clothes. It weighs no more than a cigar lighter and is but twice as bulky. The Zeiss Turmon monocular is still more compact and nearly as light.

When the magnification is increased any unsteadiness in holding the instrument is likewise magnified, making it uncomfortable to use glasses above 8 power. A trained rifleman can use a 10-power glass from a solid body rest position. The increased power also magnifies intervening haze, smoke and fog, so that little distance is gained by increasing magnification. Generally it is impractical to use a glass giving above 8 magnifications, which brings, of course, the object viewed 8 times closer. An 8 x 24 pocket glass would be useful for nature study or for Eastern hunting. It would have an exit pupil of 3 mm. and would give plenty of light under all conditions excepting the most extreme. For Western hunting and for heavy woods use or twilight use an 8 x 40 glass with 5-mm. exit pupil would be better, but this bigger glass would be far less convenient to carry. The pocket glass would be quicker as it can be used at any distance without change in focus when once properly adjusted.

The maximum practical power for marine use is 7 magnifications; resolving power and light is increased by using a 50-mm. objective lens. The same 7 x 50 glass would be best for Western hunting. Comparatively, the 8 x 40 binocular would be at a disadvantage except on the clearest days. Much the same would be true for a 10 x 50 glass, except that it is harder to hold well and gives a smaller field of view. Any of the binoculars which are practical for hunting in other respects afford ample field of view.

The problem of increasing visibility under poor light conditions may be best solved by choosing a low power with a relatively large objective lens. This explains the all-around efficiency of the 6 x 30 glass already mentioned. The visibility may be improved by further enlarging the objective lens and the prisms. The Mirakel Tritonix has a 36-mm. objective and a 6-mm. exit pupil. It has splendid resolving power and gives all the light and field and focusing convenience of a normal size 4-power glass and yet it magnifies 6 times. This 6-power binocu-

lar weighs 41 ounces and costs more than \$100, but I find the monocular form very satisfactory and it weighs less than 20 ounces and is less than one-half as bulky. Busch and Hensoldt 6-power binoculars may be had with still larger objective lenses but I have never tried them. They are somewhat lower in cost and considerably lighter, which may, or may not, indicate smaller prisms.

The Type EE glass sold by the D. C. M. to N. R. A. members are 6 x 30 prism binoculars. Some of the polish and brilliancy of the prisms may have been lost in storage but as furnished, "cleaned and repaired," they represent a wonderful value at the D. C. M. price of \$12. They are case glasses being too bulky for pocket use, and they weigh more than 1½ pounds. Each eyepiece may be independently focused. They are well-made, reliable glasses suitable for Eastern hunting. I transformed my Type EE glass into two monoculars in less than an hour's time by filing the frame where it joins the tube. These glasses have proven satisfactory on

woodchuck hunts and on the pistol range. I do not think the Type EE monocular is quite equal optically to the Bausch & Lomb 6 x 30 and 8 x 25 prism monoculars, both of which I have tried. However, it is difficult to detect any difference in the three on clear days. Similarly, I would say that the average user can detect no difference in visibility between such glasses as the 6 x 36 and 8 x 40 or the 7 x 50 and 10 x 50.

Binoculars and monoculars may be classified by weight and bulk into miniature glasses, pocket glasses and case glasses. To generalize, pocket glasses are better for Eastern hunting or bird study and the larger case glasses are best for Western game fields or night use. Also, as a general rule, pocket glasses should have independently focused eyepieces, while the bigger, more powerful glasses need a central focusing device. The following list suggests some of the most practical models of prism binoculars and monoculars for the hunter. (The final optical dimension given is the exit pupil diameter.)

AUXILIARY MINIATURE GLASSES

			Weight Oz.
Zeiss Turmon	monocular	8 x 21 x 2.6	3½
Mirakel Vest Pocket	monocular	7 x 18 x 2.57	3
Mirakel Vest Pocket	binocular	5 x 15 x 3.0	5
Zeiss Simpsilv	monocular	6 x 30 x 5.0	9

EASTERN POCKET GLASSES

Zeiss Silvamar	binocular	6 x 30 x 5.0	18¾
Mirakel Daylux	binocular	8 x 24 x 3.0	10
Busch Ultralux	binocular	6 x 25 x 4.16	20
B&L Jabeve	binocular	6 x 30 x 5.0	19.5
B&L Jacix	monocular	6 x 30 x 5.0	9
Mirakel Magnalux	binocular	8 x 26 x 3.25	19

GENERAL PURPOSE GLASSES

B&L Jabux	binocular	8 x 30 x 3.75	22.2
Mirakel Superlux	binocular	8 x 34 x 4.25	26
Mirakel Tritonix	monocular	6 x 36 x 6.0	19
Zeiss Delactio	monocular	8 x 40 x 5.0	16¾
Zeiss Binotarmo	binocular	7 x 50 x 7.14	17¾
Zeiss Deltrentis	binocular	8 x 30 x 3.75	20¾
Hensoldt Universal Dialyt.	binocular	6 x 30 x 5.0	13
Hensoldt Sport Dialyt.	binocular	8 x 30 x 3.75	14
Hensoldt Jagd Dialyt.	monocular	6 x 42 x 7.0	12
Busch Sollux	binocular	8 x 31 x 3.87	25
Busch Hellux	monocular	6 x 37.5 x 6.25	16
B&L Jabux	binocular	8 x 30 x 3.75	22.2

WESTERN CASE GLASSES

Zeiss Binotem	binocular	7 x 50 x 7.14	46
Hensoldt Marine Dialyt.	binocular	7 x 50 x 7.14	28½
Busch Marlux	binocular	7 x 51.5 x 7.35	41
B&L Jadex	binocular	7 x 50 x 7.14	42
Busch Allux	binocular	8 x 42 x 5.25	37
Zeiss Delactem	binocular	8 x 40 x 5.0	42½
Busch	monocular	9 x 51.5 x 5.72	19
Zeiss Dekarem	binocular	10 x 50 x 5.0	47¾
Hensoldt Mt. Dialyt.	binocular	10 x 50 x 5.0	31
B&L Jadoz	binocular	10 x 50 x 5.0	41
Busch Terlux	binocular	10 x 46.5 x 4.65	31¾

THE X-RING BULLET TRAP

THE bullet-catching target butt, made by X-Ring Products, Peoria, Ill., is large and heavy. It is made of armor plate steel and it is a load for one man even for a very few feet. The funnel mouth is 18 inches square and the depth is about 22 inches. The No. 2 trap we tried had 1-inch sockets on sides and back to take three pipes for legs. These pipes are 5 feet long and form a tripod

54 inches high. The legs slide through their sockets and set screws are provided to hold the trap at any height desired. These set screws should have sharp ends to prevent slipping.

Two hooks in the top of the funnel hold the target, which is a very convenient arrangement and effective, except in a head wind, of course. A steel light bracket, equipped with a shield to protect the bulb, is available for gallery or night use. Hooks and light brackets have shock-absorbing

bases to prevent harm from stray bullets. Holes through the roof of the funnel are provided for bolting this part in place. A second light bracket may be attached to the bottom to secure even illumination.

The trap consists of a broad strap of the same heavy steel curved into a scroll loop, so that a bullet following it "loops the loop" until its energy is expended, and it drops into the bottom of the trap. The edges of the curved strap fit into grooves in the side plates. The sides are held together by a single bolt through the middle of both plates. A lever, threaded on the end of this tie bolt, makes a convenient takedown and assembly lock, to facilitate removal of accumulated bullet metal.

Setting up the No. 2 trap on its pipe tripod proved to be a considerable job for one man. With the trap at maximum height and also at half that height, about 100 assorted .38 Special bullets and 50 .45 A. C. P. jacketed bullets were fired into the funnel at different angles over a range of 15 yards.

With the conical bullets in both calibers we got only two back sprays of bullet fragments through the target paper. Half the number of the .38-caliber bullets fired were of the wad-cutter type and no spray came back from any of these square-shouldered bullets. They seemed to strike more solidly than the regular bullets of either caliber, and they rocked the trap on its legs. The side plates were removed and a smear of lead of one .38 Special caliber bullet was found wedged in the flanged groove of the left side plate. The same thing happened to the right side plate when .45 A. C. P. ammunition was used. The maker advises that improvements recently introduced have obviated any possibility of back spatter.

This bullet trap is not easily portable. It is too bulky for a small pleasure car, and too heavy to be carried more than a few feet. Once set up it represents a simple solution of the problem of constructing a safe indoor target butt for basement or attic. In addition it collects and saves the bullet metal for the reloader. Its retail price is not prohibitive to the average shooter, and it should soon repay the small investment required when installed in any attic or basement affording a range of 10 yards or longer. A contraption of this kind will encourage frequent off-hand practice with the small-bore rifle and pistol, and the experimenter will find it mighty convenient for that occasional trial shot with heavier loads if the No. 2 model is chosen. The No. 1 Model is as bulky, but considerably lighter. Peace officers without a regular practice range should have one of the No. 2 traps set up and always available in or near their quarters.

THE CARNEY CARTRIDGE METER

JACK CARNEY, of Sandusky, Ohio, manufactures a loading tube which holds five .22 Long Rifle cartridges. It is designed for greater convenience in single-loading magazine rifles or single-shot rifles and pistols. It is fitted with a clip for the suit pocket and in its handsome nicked finish it resembles a ladies' fountain pen. The five cartridges are loaded into the top and are retained by the first cartridge which projects at the bottom end as far as its rim. The rim is held by the crimped end of the tube until it is sprung free by tilting the tube after the cartridge is inserted in the rifle chamber. As one cartridge is removed the next following projects from the tube, each fed in turn by gravity. Release of the cartridge is facilitated by four longitudinal slots.

This tube is useful in single-loading rifles having deep actions, as it furnishes an elongated finger for reaching fairly inaccessible chambers, particularly those beneath a scope sight. It takes the place of the loading block in target shooting and should be a very convenient gadget to have along in field shooting with a single-shot rifle or pistol, especially when fingers are cold.

CHANGES IN PRICES OF AMMUNITION AND COMPONENTS

BEGINNING July 1, 1932, the prices on ammunition and components, sold through the office of the Director of Civilian Marksmanship to members of the National Rifle Association and to rifle clubs affiliated with the National Rifle Association, will be as follows:

Ammunition

Cartridges, ball, cal. .45, model 1911, for model 1917 revolver, per case of 1,200	\$25.49
Cartridges, ball, pistol, cal. .45, M1911, per case of 2,000	42.48
Cartridges, ball, cal. .30, M-1 Service, 172-gr., 9-degree boat-tail bullet, gilding metal jacket, machine-loaded:	
Per case of 1,200	36.82
Per bandolier of 60 rounds	1.85
Cartridges, ball, cal. .30, model 1898 (for Krag), 220-gr., round-nose, jacketed bullet:	
Per case of 1,000 rounds	35.22
Per 100 rounds	3.53

Ammunition Components

Bullets, cal. .30, 172-gr., 9-degree boat-tail, gilding metal jacket, per 1,000	\$5.66
Bullets, pistol, cal. .45, per 1,000	4.96
N. M. cartridge cases for model 1906 ammunition, unprimed, per 1,000	8.26

Same, primed, per 1,000	10.26
Cartridge primers, cal. .30, per 1,000	1.30
Cartridge primers, cal. .45, per 1,000	1.36

The prices quoted above do not include packing and handling charges. These charges remain the same as they were during the fiscal year, 1932.

Questions and Answers

RIFLE STOCKS TO MEET SPECIAL CONDITIONS

I HAVE hunted a great deal in the Sudan in Africa and in India, using the Springfield, Wesley-Richards .425, and for elephant and tiger the Holland and Holland .465-500 double-barrel express. Every one of these guns, while arranged with cheek pieces, invariably caused a swelling just above the bone of the lower eye socket. Can you suggest any remedy for this condition? My neck is rather short and I have had the idea of having the stocks of my guns offset to the right so as to bring the line of sights closer to the eye with less bending of the neck.

Unfortunately I have to use bifocal glasses. I am bothered a great deal with sweat obscuring my glasses, frequently losing shots after working for hours to get up to big game, while I wipe the sweat away from my glasses. Have you any suggestions in this connection?

One of my daughters, who is just learning to shoot and who is right handed, has a defective right eye. In Nairobi I saw a gun-stock offset sufficiently so that a right-handed man blind in the right eye could bring the sights to his left eye. For my daughter it seems a choice of such an arrangement or learning to shoot left handed, for which the Mauser action is rather cumbersome.

I would greatly appreciate any help you can give me on the above items.—C.F.D.E.G.

Answer: While a cast-off buttstock with considerable drop at the heel, say about 3", would certainly make aiming more convenient for you, it would in my opinion accentuate rather than diminish recoil. I believe it would serve to throw the force of recoil more forcibly against your particular sore spot, or the cheek bone. I believe if you use a stock as strong and straight as possible, with a deep, broad butt, which would permit raising it high on the shoulder, the line of recoil would be more directly in line with your cheek and the comb would come straight back instead of rising against the cheek bone. I would suggest not over 2½" drop at the heel, and to have the comb as thick as your cheek will permit without cheek piece, well rounded and extending forward so that the point will be forward of your cheek in natural aiming position. The usual pitch down at the muzzle is 3". If you have a well-muscled shoulder and chest, you will need some pitch down to get the proper angle of the buttplate to the line of aim, but I believe it would somewhat diminish recoil if you would decrease this pitch one-half, or at least to 2".

If you will adopt a regular sweat band as used by tennis players, etc., it will certainly help to do away with a lot of the trouble you are having with excessive perspiration.

It is the best thing I can suggest as a likely remedy.

Many of our expert shots use the bolt-action rifle from the left shoulder, even in rapid fire, and I believe that your daughter would have no undue difficulty in training herself to thus handle the Mauser bolt action. However, if she wants to use the right shoulder with her left eye, it can be very simply accomplished by dressing down the comb of the rifle until the left eye is aligned with the sights and with the right cheek supported on the lowered comb. This, I believe, is worth a trial. I would suggest that you try it first with a wooden model of comb or easily worked wood to determine the dimensions needed.

HOW FAR SHOT WILL TRAVEL?

WILL you please tell me the distance No. 7½ shot will travel when used in the average 12-ga. trap load? What amount of personal injury will said shot do as they fall to the ground? We would like to get the correct information on this matter as our grounds are very limited for space.—J. W. W.

Answer: I was at Camp Perry once, shooting birds thrown from a tower. The regular trap stands, where the regulation shooters stood, were just 200 yards away. No. 7½ shot would reach us, stinging slightly, and we learned to turn our backs when a gun was pointed our way, for fear a pellet would land in an eye. Pellets wouldn't be felt, striking the clothing, but on the back of the neck they'd be felt, not hurting anybody. You can figure, though, that the shot would reach 200 yards, and would injure an eye if they struck it. Guns had just about the right elevation to reach us.

GOLD PLATED LOCKS RESIST CORROSION

OVER a year ago I wrote you on the subject of the practical value of having the internal parts of an Ithaca shotgun gold plated as were the parts of a fine Parker trap gun which I own and was that way when it came into my hands. In your reply you stated that such an idea was entirely new to you but sounded good and worth trying out.

Whether or not you have since experimented along this line, or have heard from others, it may interest you to know that I had the Ithaca plated by a Philadelphia firm, and after two seasons on salt water, with very little oil, as is usually the case with inaccessible parts, there has been absolutely no sign of any rust, and the action remains extremely light and easy. A further test, which was entirely accidental but I think more severe, was in the instance of a case of shells bought by some local trap men, in which about two shells out of five, for some reason or other, had the delightful habit of puncturing at the primer and allowing a small amount of gas to go back past the firing pin. While nothing serious happened to anyone, the majority of those who shot these shells found a mess when they went to use their guns again, from corroded and rusted pins, hammers, etc., which had to be cleaned with emery cloth. I am pleased to say that what little I did find was just a light film which a dry rag took off at once without rubbing.

I find that Scott, Sauer, Purdey and such makers frequently put out their high-grade

guns finished in this manner, some even going so far as to plate the inside of the lock frame. So far as I am concerned it is well worth the \$12 which the work cost me, and I do not think it by any means foolish. The gun companies will now do this work in what I believe is called Firegilt finish, but I am not aware of their exact charges.—J.L.K.

Answer: That gold plating appears to work. My only experience has been with gold-plated triggers, and this plating soon wears off. Looked like a simple selling feature to me. However, if the plating you had put on doesn't wear off where there is friction, then it certainly would prevent rusting. So would copper, I guess. Your test was a pretty good one—that of having gas leak back into the action and yet do no harm. Thank you very much for remembering me, and that I would be interested.

USE OF .32-20 BULLETS IN THE SPRINGFIELD

WILL you give me information about the use of .32-20 gas-check bullets in the Springfield rifle. I have heard somewhere that these can be used at quite a high speed. I note in an earlier issue, in the "Dope Bag," that the use of .32-20 Western Lubaloy bullets is recommended for high-speed load in the Springfield. I thought that these bullets were .311 inches, which is .003" larger than the groove diameter of my Springfield. Can such bullets be seated in .30-'06 cartridge cases without undue straining of the case. Can a bullet of .003" oversize diameter like this be satisfactorily used in the Springfield?—M.A.C.

Answer: It is not practical to get high velocity with lead alloy bullets, but it is entirely practical to do this with the .32-20-caliber jacketed bullets in the Springfield. With the 115-grain metal-cased bullets a good load for the purpose is 46.8 grains weight du Pont IMR Powder No. 17½, which gives nearly 2,600 f.s. muzzle velocity. You can also get nearly 2,200 f.s. with No. 80 powder in a charge of 23.5 grains weight behind this bullet. The diameter of these bullets varies in different lots between .310" and .311". The .309" expanding plug should be used to assure a friction-tight fit as the bullets are shallowly seated to avoid as much jump as possible. The cartridge overall length with this bullet properly seated should be 2.770" when the loads recommended above are used.

Cartridges loaded with bullets of this diameter will seat with some difficulty in close-chambered .30-'06 rifles having very little clearance at the neck. In such rifles it might be advisable to use these bullets after they are reduced in a jacketed bullet swedger. An inexpensive tool of the die and plunger type is furnished by Belding & Mull, 830 Osceola Road, Philipsburg, Pa., for this purpose. This has a hardened and ground .308" die which leaves the jacketed bullet diameter .309". A standard .308" expanding plug should be used in preparing the case neck.

Some reloading authorities recommend using lead alloy bullets .003" larger than the groove diameter. This would make .311" lead alloy bullets correct for the .308" groove diameter of the Springfield barrel. In seating these bullets it is advisable to use a .311" expanding plug, and to also slightly chamfer the muzzle to avoid shaving the soft lead base. The maximum velocity which you

could hope to attain with properly alloyed lead bullets would be approximately 2,000 f.s. The bullets will have to be at least 1 to 10 temper, and should contain with the tin at least 5% antimony, and they must have a gas-check base with copper cup affixed. Such a bullet would withstand a charge of 20.0 grains weight No. 80 powder.

A LIGHT DEER RIFLE FOR A GIRL

I WOULD like some expert advice on the Model 1903 6.5-mm. Mannlicher rifle. I have a 16-year-old daughter who likes to hunt and shoot, and I want to get her a good deer rifle. Because she is very small for her age, a Springfield or .30-S Remington will not do. The 6.5-mm. Mannlicher should fill the bill exactly, but I have heard that since the war this rifle is liable to be rather poorly made, inaccurate, etc., which would not do at all. My next choice for purpose mentioned would be the sport carbine made by Marlin in .30-30 caliber. However, I prefer the bolt action, and like the 6.5-mm. cartridge. This with the 160-gr. bullet, it seems to me, should be very accurate, provided of course the rifle does its part. I have no chance to try one of these rifles as none are carried in stock in this section, and would appreciate any advice you can give me on this subject.—T.H.McC.

Answer: The 6.5-mm-caliber cartridge is an excellent one for American game, though the average rifle in this caliber does not compare in accuracy with our standard bolt-action arms, like the Winchester, Remington, Springfield, and Sedgley Sporter. Even with the 160-grain bullet, which is the best, you could expect about 4" groups at 100 yards, although individual rifles might do better than this.

In my opinion it would be better to get one of the Model 54 Winchester Bolt-Action rifles in .30-30 caliber, if one of these is still available. Firms like Sloans, and Baker & Kimball, were advertising these at very low prices in recent issues of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, or at least during the last month or two of 1931. These rifles are capable of shooting 2½" groups at 100 yards, or better.

Another gun which is slightly more accurate, and more powerful, but with no greater appreciable recoil, and with a better stock than the old type stock on the Winchester Bolt-Action, would be either the Sedgley Sporter or the Remington Model .30-S Bolt-Action in 7-mm caliber. See the circular on this.

Another excellent choice, in the lever-action series, would be the new Model 99 R. S. Savage, which has a properly proportioned stock, and is equipped with sling and an adjustable Lyman peep sight, as well as an accurate barrel, in the .250-3,000 caliber. This would be excellent on deer when used with the 100-grain cartridge, and on varmints with the 87-grain cartridge. This rifle has recently been placed on the market, and is the most desirable Savage rifle offered to date.

ON SUBSTITUTING BULLETS

I HAVE used the Savage .303 soft-nosed 190-grain bullet in my Krag with great success. I simply removed the old Krag bullet and reinserted the .303 Savage bullet, using the same powder.

Can the .303 Savage 190-grain soft-nose bullet be used in the Springfield, and if so how much powder should be removed from the Springfield shell to make the .303 Savage 190-grain bullet travel 2,250 or 2,300

muzzle velocity? Would the full charge of powder used in the Springfield 150-grain cartridge generate dangerous pressure in the Springfield if used with the 190-grain bullet?—R.B.D.

Answer: It would not be safe to substitute the 190-grain .303 Savage bullet for the bullet in any standard .30-'06 cartridge except that of the regular 220-grain cartridges. You could safely remove the 220-grain bullet from standard ammunition and substitute the 190-grain .303 Savage bullet. This would give you approximately the velocity you desire.

Factory ammunition is not loaded with canister lots of powder, and the characteristics vary greatly and cannot be told from examination of the powder in the case. Hence it would be dangerous to use this powder for reloading except in mid range loads; and in substituting bullets it is necessary to never exceed the weight, seating depth, or diameter of the original bullet.

CONCERNING THE SPRINGFIELDS

I HAVE decided to own a Springfield rifle, but before I buy I would like a little information.

I note by the price list from the D. C. M. that one rifle is equipped with type B stock. What is this stock? Is the Sporting type Springfield as nicely finished as the National Match rifle, and has it a star-gauged barrel? Is the barrel of the Sporting type so much heavier as to be ugly and clumsy?

Which of the following cartridges in the Winchester 94 rifle do you consider most accurate: .30 W.C.F., .25-35, .32-40, .38-55, or .32 Special? Is the 95 Winchester safe to use with the .30-40 high-speed shells?—J.S.

Answer: A limited number of National Match rifles were fitted with the Type B stock, which is the same as other National Match stocks except that it has a slightly longer comb and a broader butt, fitted with the 1922 buttplate as used on the M-1 and N.R.A. Type models. Both the National Match rifle and the Springfield Sporter have star-gauge selected barrels and carefully hand-fitted actions, and very carefully bedded stocks for obtaining maximum accuracy. Being heavier and stiffer in barrel and stock, the Springfield Sporter is the more accurate, and is in fact, our most accurate standard .30-'06 caliber rifle. While it gives the best results as issued, it can be made handier for sporting purposes by reducing the weight of the stock as much as one pound, and it will then be equal to the model 54 N.R.A. Type Winchester and the Model .30-S Remington rifles for sporting purpose and in range accuracy.

The Model 1895 Winchester is stronger than the Krag, and will take any modern .30-40 ammunition.

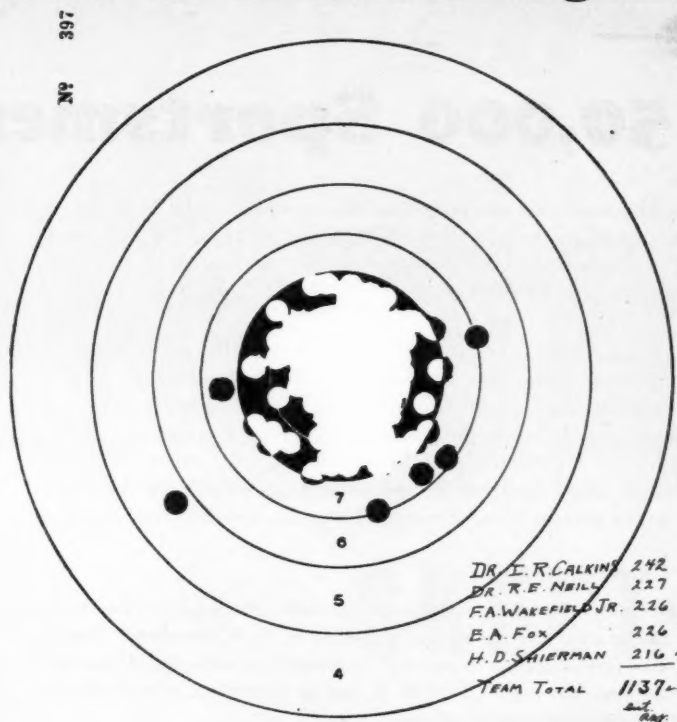
In order of accuracy: .25-35, .32-40, .38-55, .30 W.C.F. and .32 Winchester Special.

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Fine nickel steel barrels for the old or unusual rifle

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Composite target of the Springfield Revolver Club Team No. 1, in 7th Match of U.S.R.A. League Shoot. The individual scores were:

Dr. I. R. Calkins.....	242
Dr. R. E. Neill.....	227
F. A. Wakefield, Jr....	226
E. A. Fox.....	226
H. D. Shierman.....	216
Total.....	1,137

MATCH

Royd Jones

See 'y

This Target Was Made at Twenty Yards

by SPR. REV. CLUB - #1

Date MATCH #7

Under the Rules of the U. S. Revolver Ass'n.

My Shot Below This Line Counts

Counters *Castellani*

Witness *P. Nease*

Witness *P. Nease*

RECORDED IN U.S.A.

SPRINGFIELD Revolver Team BREAKS U. S. R. A. League Record

WITH a score of 1,137 x 1,250 the Springfield Revolver Club Team No. 1, shooting U. S. .38 S. & W. Special cartridges in the 7th Match of the U.S.R.A. League Tournament held early in the year, shattered the existing league record.

Their composite target reproduced above is convincing evidence of the fact that the unmatched skill of the five-man team was ably supported by ammunition that had these three essentials of good scoring . . . accuracy, dependability, uniformity.

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NOW there are 50,000 good honest Americans on the membership rolls of the N. R. A.; men and women who love their guns and know how to use them properly; folks who resent the attempted dictation of anti-gun cranks and pacifists who are "out to outlaw firearms." That is the kind of red-blooded sportsmen the N. R. A. needs—*another 50,000 of them.*

REGARDLESS of numbers, sportsmen, *if unorganized*, are practically at the mercy of *organized fanatics*. That is one reason why the American sportsman needs the N. R. A. Then, too, he needs THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN to bring him each month timely tips on the latest developments in arms and ammunition. He needs the services of the N. R. A. technical experts to help him save money through advice on his shooting problems which will avoid expensive mistakes in buying equipment. He needs the established prestige and broad experience of the Association in helping him to do his local part to stop the forward march of senseless anti-firearms ordinances and laws.

ALTHOUGH another 50,000 sportsmen may *seem* like a big order, the goal can be reached quite easily with your cooperation and the help of all other N. R. A. members. Just one new member signed up by every sportsman now on the membership rolls will do the trick. Surely you know at least *one* good man who needs the N. R. A. just as your Association needs him. Use the application below to sign up your new member *now*.

A membership insignia that you will be proud of will be sent you just as soon as the application is received at National Headquarters. It is one of the new N. R. A. "Etchcraft" sportsman's key cases appropriately imprinted in gold with the official seal of your Association and inscribed "Awarded for Meritorious Service." Made of finest imported cowhide, with an out-of-doors scene etched into the leather, hand laced and beautifully made, these key cases contain a pocket in which your hunting or fishing license, auto driver's permit, etc., may also be carried.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION,
Barr Building,
Washington, D. C.

This is the application of one of those 50,000 sportsmen you asked for. Like all the rest of us, he is an upright honest American and will make a good member.

Send him a membership card and sterling silver membership button, together with copies of the latest price lists, and enter his subscription to THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN for a full year, beginning with the next issue.

Send me one of the new N. R. A. ☐ "Ducks" ☐ "Canoe" scene keytainers as per your special offer.

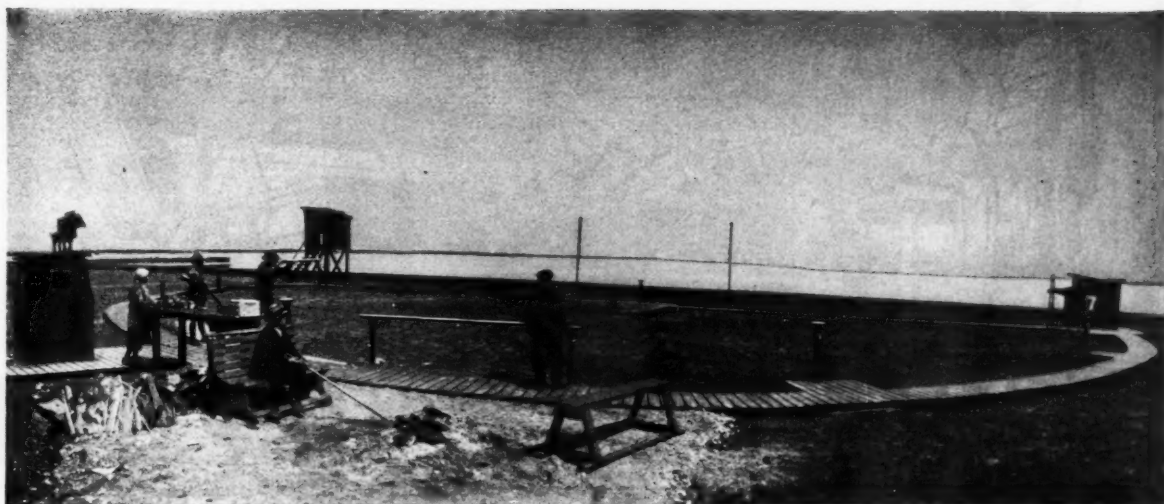
The new member's \$3.00 for annual dues is attached. (\$1.50 of the amount covers subscription to the RIFLEMAN.)

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The Trading Post, the rate for which is 9¢ per word, minimum charge \$1.50. Groups of words and figures are computed as one word. No box number or blind ads accepted. All advertisements must be accompanied by cash or they will be disregarded. Final closing date is the 10th of the preceding month. *Please print all advertisements plainly—we cannot be responsible for errors due to illegible writing.*

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For N. R. A. members only, for their individual and personal transactions. This section provides a quick, inexpensive means for disposing of guns and accessories no longer needed, or for the purchase of more suitable similar items. We urgently request that a full description be given of every article offered, and its *condition*, for transactions of this sort must be based entirely on good faith and mutual satisfaction. Deliberate misrepresentation will of course result in immediate expulsion from N. R. A. membership.

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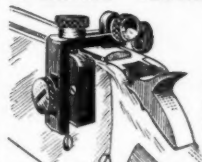


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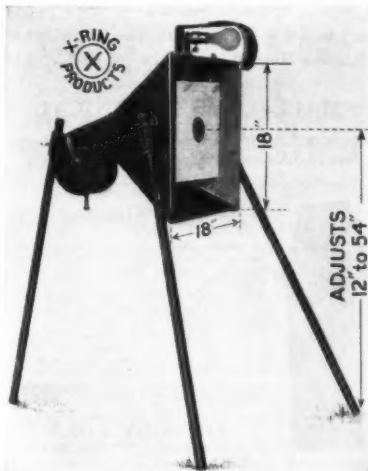
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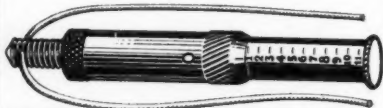
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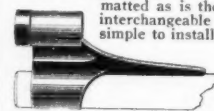
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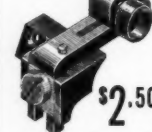
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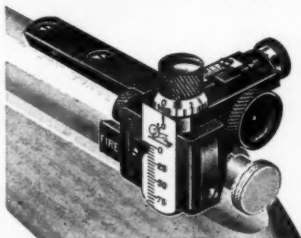
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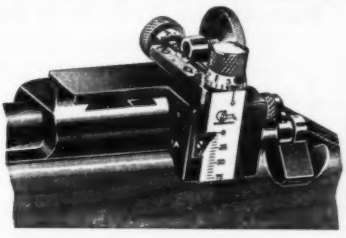


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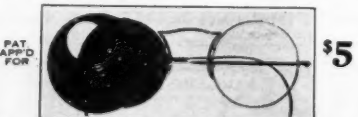
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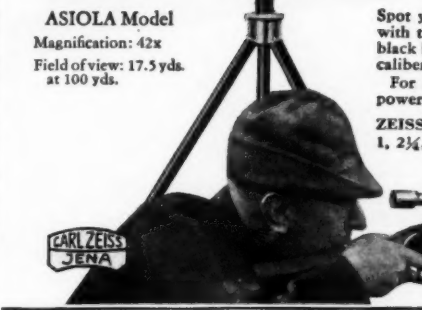
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